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Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1860.

Grand Rally of the Northwest,

AT CHICAGO,

Tuesday, October 2nd.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Gen. James W. Nye,
Hon. Chas. Francis Adams,
Hon. George W. Patterson.

GREAT WIDE AWAKE DEMONSTRATION.

Turn Out! Turn Out!!

On Tuesday next the largest political demonstration ever held in the Northwest, will take place in this city. The Committee of Arrangements are advised of an immense attendance from abroad, and the Wide Awake display in the evening will be magnificent.

Delegations from Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa will swell the throng. A banner costing one hundred dollars will be presented by the Republican ladies of Chicago to the largest Wide Awake Company in attendance in proportion to the number of Republican voters in the town. The hospitalities of Chicago are extended to everybody for the great occasion. Come one! Come all!!

PROGRESS OF THE CONFUSION TICKET.

There was a good deal of tall swearing among the Democracy yesterday on the subject of the Confusion ticket which McConnel, Myers & Co. propose to offer to the free and independent voters of that party for the Legislature and County offices. Indeed, so many of the rank and file threatened to bolt and sell a new Convention if a half Republican and half Democratic ticket were offered to them, that the leaders changed their programme and determined to substitute JOHN B. TURNER (Democrat) in place of ROBERT H. FOSS (Republican) for State Senator, and DAVID RUNNION (Democrat) in place of WM. BUTZ (Republican) for Sheriff. In other words, to nominate a *Democratic* ticket and call it a "People's ticket." The Confusion managers fancy that a rose called by some other name would smell sweeter. Perhaps it would. Let us see!

The scrimmage is not without its amusing features. An influential member of the party, being asked yesterday what he thought of the confusion plan in view of the probable accession of one of our principal Republican officeholders, replied that he was in the situation of the Irishman riding horseback. The horse having accidentally got his foot in the stirrup the rider exclaimed, "Bedad, if he's going to get on, I'm going to get off!"

HIGH SALARIES AND THE RISK-CHEEK TREE BAKER.

If any one has doubted the propriety of reducing the emoluments attached to some of our county offices, the events of the last fortnight should remove his opposition. The number of sore-heads, the talk of bolting, the cry of "Court house clique," have all proceeded from the supposed high compensation to be derived from the clerkship held by Church and the Sheriffalty exercised by Gray. Has got the idea into their heads that enormous fortunes were connected with the possession of these, and two or three other county offices. Hence there, has been a keen and acrimonious contest for the Republican nominations for those places. A dozen sharp-set competitors entered the lists for Clerk, and another dozen for Sheriff, each animated with the notion that there was a short cut to wealth, and the fame and felicity that riches are supposed to confer.

The competition for the other offices was not immoderate or undignified, and the unsuccessful candidates acquiesced with good grace. There was no unseemly scramble for Senator or Representatives—offices of honor and responsibility, but only paying $2 per day for six weeks. There was no rush for Coroner or District Prosecutor, because the compensation attached to each was but a moderate and reasonable recompense for the services performed.

But when it came to Circuit Clerk and Sheriff, the elbowing and crowding forward commenced in earnest. They were golden prizes to be obtained at all hazards. A dozen candidates for each office made a dive. A dozen persons stood behind each candidate, expecting comfortable berths as deputy sheriffs or as clerks, if their respective principles carried off a nomination. Eleven of the twelve competitors for each office failed to make connections, and forthwith the twenty-two applicants who drew blanks, and the 264 expectants of deputy-ships, all units in sympathetic denunciation of the two individuals who drew the prizes. A and B got nominations, but C, D, E, and clear down to Z, got nothing but disappointment and vexation of spirit. This is it fair to lay the blame on the fortunate couple? Had they missed the prizes, only two others could have been lucky, and there still would have remained a full score of unlucky ones, who, with their 240 deputy malcontents, would have raised the cry of "Court house clique," "made-up slates," and "packed convention," just as vigorously as it is now heard. No matter who got the two nominations, the number of mourners would be substantially the same, and the charge of unfairness or partiality would not be materially lessened.

The peace, fellowship and well-being of the Republican party require the abatement of these heartburnings and ravenous scrambles for office. And there is only one infallible remedy for this evil, and that is, to cut down the emoluments of all the county offices for which there is quarrelsome competition. It will be one of the most important local duties of our Cook county delegation in the next Legislature to re-arrange the scale of fees allowed to county officers. They must be pared down to the point where they will cease to be regarded as places from which fortunes can be extracted in a few years. When this is done, the desperate competition for them will end. We shall then hear no more about "Court house cliques," and there will be no more sore-heads and bolters.

The troubles growing out of grabbing for fat county offices, are not confined to Cook county. The Republicans of other counties have been distracted by the contentions of office-seekers. There are twenty-five or thirty counties in the State in which the offices of Clerk, Sheriff, and Treasurer are regarded as the shortest roads to wealth by the needy and avaricious. To secure the possession of these places, the scenes witnessed here are enacted there. The cry of "Court house clique" is raised in all of them, and the number of sore heads and malcontents, after each Convention, is not relatively less than in our own county. No good in the public flow from the payment of high salaries. As a general rule the larger the pay the poorer the service. The recipient often grows consequential and careless, and deems it irresponsible hireling. Outsiders become envious and covet his office, and set their wits to work to oust him, and both the zeal of competitors and the vigilance of the people daily grow them a fat office, and when grasped intent in securing one, regard themselves as ungratefully and basely treated; and not unfrequently take revenge by bolting to the other side, in the confident expectation that the party which they have left, will die of remorse and grief.

What the great mass of the people want, are competent, obliging and honest officers, to whom they are willing to give respectable compensation; it matters little to them which member of a party holds a particular office. As a general thing they are inclined to prefer an old officer, if he has been a good one; just as a merchant or banker will retain indefinitely, an experienced and faithful book-keeper or cashier. But the people do not desire to have such salaries attached to county offices, as will excite cupidity and create dissensions and heart-burnings, and have their oars eternally stunned with the cries of "Court house cliques" and "packed conventions." Let the pruning-knife of the Legislature cut down these inordinate, corrupting, and mischief-making salaries, and give the people peace.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Bell-Everett party in Pennsylvania yesday nominated an electoral ticket, giving to their State Committee the power to trade off with any other party after the October election. They voted that it was inexpedient to nominate any candidates for State officers, because that would disclose the weakness of the party, and because the leaders desire to transfer all the votes to Foster in October. As matters stand at present, the Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell strength is pretty generally concentrated on Foster, who manages now and then to say a good word for each faction. Nobody pretends that this amalgamation can continue five minutes after the October election, but for the present each party has reasons for adhering to the partnership. The most zealous supporters of Foster are the Breckinridge men, who perceive that *their* chances all depend upon throwing the Presidential election into the House. The least zealous are the Douglas men, who understand that *their* chances all depend upon keeping it out of the House. The Bell-Everetts are animated by a malicious desire to break things.

We cannot confidently assume the election of Col. Curtin. The Philadelphia *North American*, the old Whig organ of the State, says that he will have not less than 15,000 majority. But if the present combination should be too powerful for him, the result will be hardly an indication of the November vote, because, of all the infusible elements in the country, the two Democratic factions in Pennsylvania are the most hostile and rancorous. And of all the politicians in the country, Col. Forney is the most determined that the Breckinridge faction shall not have possession of the White House during the next four years, through the failure of the people to elect a President.

A Stupid Ruse.

Editors Press and Tribune:

For once, I have been astonished at the effrontery of the *Times and Herald*. After the wanton perversions of Lincoln's votes on the Mexican War, of Hamlin's record on the Homestead Law, and of Carl Schurz's great speech at Springfield, I had made up my mind to be prepared for anything which the leaders of the slavish Democracy might say or do. But the "County Reform" article in that sheet yesterday morning, was to me as if I had just heard Douglas make a two hour stump speech without lying once.

What! elect Douglas men to certain offices, in order to reduce the compensation attached to these offices? Who ever heard of a Douglas office holder refusing to accept all the salary which the law allowed him? The difficulty has always been to prevent these men from taking more. And Cook county is the very last place in the whole country where they would begin such a reform. Their party here is morally and pecuniarily bankrupt. Its miserable processions go tramping through the streets with the most discordant fifes and drums for lack of money to have good music. It is brought to open shame, after elections, by the non-payment of board bills of colonized "dogan" voters. All its wealthy men instinctively shrink from the parts of pecuniary responsibility. And this is the mean reason why so few really competent and worthy men of that faction accept nominations for office. During their little period of costly distinction, they are expected to feed every lazy vagabond in the party. And the men who usually subsist on the two coarse meals a day furnished by the scanty earnings of their wives or mothers, now gorge themselves with the coalest liquors and the choicest dainties. Have not all your readers observed, that the Cook County Douglas men invariably put off their nominational to the last possible day? No wealthy Squatter could be induced to face the terrible ordeal of a two month's candidacy. And they rarely succeed in forcing the same man to run twice.

Choose Douglas men to office in order to reduce official compensation in Cook county! Why, the poor fellows would be bled to the last cent of their lawful salaries; and they would be almost compelled, in sheer self-defence, to steal the wherewith to buy bread and butter for their families. I have a tolerably distinct recollection, that some of the gentlemen of that persuasion who last held office in this county, did not leave behind them very clean records. And their party had then been in power year after year, and could not have been pinched with hunger for lack of spoils. But if we should restore them to power, as soon as they got to their forbidden places, they would be forthwith beset by a demoralized, thriftless, greedy, needy, weedy, rabble—such as only one other American city is cursed with (New York)—all clamoring for their four years' arrearages. And they are not the men to be turned away empty while there is a crumb left. There wouldn't be a reduction of salaries, with a vengeance!

In common with the Republicans of this county, I believe that too much compensation is allowed some of our public functionaries. But I would remedy the evil by legislative enactment, or, if necessary, by amending the State Constitution, rather than by merely transferring the offices to a half-starved pro-slavery faction. No one claims that the present incumbents are unworthy, or that they receive more pay than the law allows. The *men* are all good enough now; let us reform the *system*.

—I have just another word. The *Times and Herald* this morning comes very near making an important revelation, when it complains that the Democracy, "without any of the re-" wards of office, are scarcely able to pay the "ordinary expenses of the campaign!" This is the *retrenchment* those gentlemen would treat us to. "Ordinary expenses of the cam-" paign," forsooth!—providing quarters in the South Division for a thousand unshod Milesians, and feeding them till election day in order to beat the noble Trumbull. KENTUCKY.

Mr. Hesing and the "Times and Herald."

Editors Press and Tribune:

That the position of editor of a public journal is one of great responsibility every one will admit; that such editor should be strictly held to his responsibility few, if any, will deny. The conductor of a newspaper has in his control a vast power which he may wield either for good or base purposes. If he uses his power for good, he merits the praise of all good men; if for bad, then the execrations of all virtuous citizens should follow him. I have had some experience in politics for the past twenty-five years, and have read many abusive articles written in the heat of party warfare; but for meanness, want of truth, or even a show of truth, I must say the article in the *Times and Herald* of the 27th instant, headed "A. C. Hesing," is the most contemptible I have ever seen. What are the facts with regard to Mr. Hesing? He has been a resident of the United States for some twenty-four years. He has always maintained a character above reproach. As a politician he has always been an old Henry Clay Whig, having cast his first vote for that illustrious statesman, and adhered to his party so long as that party had a name. During the 5 years residence in Chicago, he has gained for more himself that he won the love and esteem of all who came in contact with him, and to-day is the only man who can be brought with his legion of intersection speaking of him in the highest terms from every one as William Greene said Dr. Sawyer of Cincinnati, and many others who are proud to call him friend, and recommend him where he should go. "During the six or seven years that he has been coming to who can rise up and say one word against his character? I will not stop to notice the charge of his being an atheist—what such a charge is false and groundless, while religious freedom is one of our watch-words what Republican or American can stop to consider such a charge? The contemptible charge that Mr. Hesing is the agent of a Hessian bought by King George the IIId to fight against our nation in the War of the Revolution, is as untrue as it is base. Mr. Hesings father was born in Germany. He was not a Hessian, but of Oldenburgh in the North of Germany, and as far removed from those Camel in the South of Germany, as Maine is from Florida. But even suppose his father had been a Hessian. What then? We know, or should know enough of our history that many of the best citizens of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, and other States, are descendents of Hessians who were brought over to fight against our country but becoming so imbued with the spirit of liberty that they deserted the British standard and joined our own, and have ever since been loyal and true to the best interests of our country. And who is this editor who indites it is article calculated to do no political good, even for his own bad name, and only calculated to injure a good citizen and pander to the morbid taste of bad men? He is a new comer among us, who dares to stand up, while undergoing his novitiate in free society, and spit out his venom against those whom he would do well to emulate in good deeds. When the editor of the *Times and Herald* can show a moral character that compares with that of A. C. Hesing—when he can show that he has done the half for his fellow man that A. C. Hesing has done—when he has one half of the personal popularity of A. C. Hesing resulting from a life of honorable and manly purposes, he will have some right to sit in judgment upon honest men. Thank God public opinion here does not countenance his brutal and indecent attack upon a good citizen, but will vindicate Mr. Hesing at the polls. AN AMERICAN.

More Last Words on Fusion.

(From the N. Y. Evening Post, 28th.)

The latest attempt to unite the opponents of Lincoln has met with a more disastrous failure than any of the previous attempts. All the elements refuse to coalesce. On the Breckinridge side, for instance, we have the speech of Mr. Brady at Albany, in which he denounces fusion in the bitterest terms. Mr. Brady is the "hard" candidate for the Governorship of the State, and come what will, he is determined to have the benefit of his full run of letters in that honorable capacity. He does not mean to be diverted of his rights; and while he knows that Mr. Breckinridge will not be elected, and declares it impossible for Douglas to get a single electoral vote, he is so certain of Lincoln's success that he already predicts the composition of his cabinet. According to Brady, Mr. Seward is booked as Secretary of State, and in the assurance of this fact, he does not think it worth while for the Nationals to fight themselves with any thought of Know-Nothing regularity.

On the other hand, the *Staats-Zeitung*, the German organ of Douglasism, gives, in this morning's paper, a three-column word upon the whole subject of fusion. Mr. Henry's committee, it says, has not about executing the project in the right way. It has made an electoral ticket, which represents a mere negation, on the simple feeling of hostility to the Republicans. All who are willing to abandon their party principles and party organizations, are consistently vote for such a monstrous affair. But in doing so, the *Staats-Zeitung* thinks, they will neither accomplish the greatest good in their power—that is the defeat of Lincoln—nor any other desirable end. "We doubt," says the German editor, "whether, with all the distrust of the Republicans, the majority of forty millions of people will commit their political future to the charge of a coalition which announces no principles, invitation or no invitation, only for the loudness in the hatred of their opponents; and we doubt whether, if that could be done, the administration would be in a much better hand for all Europe than a Republican party, or do it as much injury as it would do itself in case of success. A political combination which rests upon a simple negation, and without vitality in its own interests, cannot represents sure to the future for their only consolatory prospects.

But while the Breckinridge and Douglasites appear to see this thing alone, the repudiation of fusion, it would appear that the Americans, who have been most eager for the result, are beginning to give it up. We have before us a copy of the Essex County (New York) *Republican*, which publishes a list of the names of two hundred citizens of Keesville, the town in which it is issued, who have declared their intention to support Lincoln and Hamlin. The list is thus headed:

"The following named gentlemen, comprising the leading and active men in the American party from 1854, all of whom voted for Fillmore in 1856, and who have ever after carried the town of Keesville for the American party by from fifty to one hundred majority, feeling convinced that a distinct and separate organization is no longer practicable or advisable, and that the attempt of Brooks and his colleagues to transfer the freesoil, protestive tariff Democrats and old Whigs of this town into the ranks of the pro-slavery Democracy, should be repudiated; hereby give notice that they refuse to be sold, and scorn and reject the unauthorized transfer, which is as insulting as the mercenary and malicious motives which instigated it are degrading to the author."

"Believing the principles of the Republican or People's party, as laid down in the Chicago platform, to be right, and that the candidates standing upon that platform will, in the future, as they have in the past, prove to be conservative, safe an national men; and believing, too, that they are the only men at the head who can be elected by the people, they have fully and finally dec ded to cast their votes for Lincoln and Hamlin."

Here follow the names of the two hundred who are not to be deluded by the false lights of fusion. In many parts of the State we doubt not, the same feeling prevails among the Americans.

Critical State of Affairs in Italy.

(From the London Times, Sept. 14.)

We have not had long to wait for the decision of the King of Sardinia upon the advice proffered to him by Prince Napoleon and Count Cavour. His answer has been given, and has been fairly stated. The Prince reports, but Mr. Stokes got the secret. The Vth District nominate William Wolf of Winnebago County, the best Mayor of that town defeated lately. Mr. Wolf is a sterling and wealthy citizen, and has been a resident here for 10 the Assembly party. Since Brooklyn swallowed Williamsburgh, Mr. W. has avoided official life. In the VIIth District, Augustus F. Dow of the South Ward, a hard-working, zealous, and efficient Republican, whose name is a terror of evil to the nominee. Mr. Dow is a broker, doing business in Wall street. In the VIIIth District, Peter a keen but amiable dentist. Abram Wakeman was nominated. Mr. Wakeman has been a Congress, and our readers are doubtless well acquainted with his political career. The IVth district made no nomination, and the VIth failed to organize in consequence of contested seats.—*N. Y. Tribune*, 27th.

THE CITY.

Auction Sale this Morning.

Auction sale this morning of Jno Forsyth & Co.'s large assortment of Furs, Chambers, Blanketing Men's Furnishing Goods, Notions, round and square Bird-cages, &c., &c., at 9½ o'clock.

Mr. Seward's Reception.

The Committee for the reception of the Hon. William H. Seward are requested to meet at Parlor No. 1 of the Tremont House, this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock precisely.

JOHN WENTWORTH, Ch'n.

☞ The alarm of fire last evening was false.

☞ The demand for vessels in the grain carrying trade has caused an advance in the rates of freight.

☞ The approaching Methodist Conference in this city is looked forward to with much interest by the very numerous body therein to be represented.

THE WABASH VALLEY.—We are glad to learn that Capt. Goodrich's propeller Wabash Valley is in Detroit, and in a fair way to be put in good condition for the fall trade.

☞ Get your winter's supply of wood, put up your stoves. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of curatives in the shape of cough medicines that will be required by the family if you forget to mind the weather hints.

☞ Messrs. G. H. & L. Laflin are removing to their new double store on State near Lake street, and their former stand on the corner of South Water street and Wabash avenue has been taken by a Wholesale Grocery firm.

DISCHARGED.—B. F. Blakely, a notice of whose arrest at Detroit on suspicion of larceny appeared in our issue of the 19th inst., was examined before Justice Akin and honorably discharged yesterday.

ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE.—Ministers attending the Rock River Conference will report themselves on their arrival in the city, at the Pastor's Study, in the Methodist Church Block, on the corner of Clark and Washington streets.

BASE BALL.—A match game of ball will be played between the Osceola and Niagara Base Ball Clubs on Saturday, Sept. 29th, at 3 o'clock, on the grounds of the latter, on Sangamon street, between Jackson and Van Buren.

☞ Mr. Bradstreet, the weather-strip man, called upon us yesterday, and from the six feet of names of our subscribers who have recommended this article, we would advise every housekeeper to have them on all the outside doors. P. O. box 213.

BURGLARY.—A few nights since some burglar entered the house No. 120 Lasalle street, by the street door, which was inadvertently left unfastened, and passing up stairs robbed the room of a boarder of a wallet containing $8, and some papers.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire was caused at an early hour yesterday morning by the burning of the house No. 203 Buffalo street, the residence of C. G. Wickersham, Esq. The loss which is about $250, is covered by insurance. The fire was in two places, in the upper and lower part.

GONE BELOW.—The schooner Augusta, which collided with the Lady Elgin, after such repairs here as was necessary, left for below a day or two since with a cargo of grain. She will not need to go into dry dock as the result of the disaster.

AID FOR GARIBALDI.—We learn that Ernst Prussing, Esq., a day or two since forwarded nine hundred and twenty-five francs to Garibaldi, the proceeds of the Wigwam concert and the Turners' concert. We wish the sum were a thousand times as much.

☞ The plasterers in a small army are at work upon the interior of the new Sherman House. The stores will be finished this fall. The work in the upper or hotel portion will be carried to the utmost extent the weather will allow, and be finished early next spring.

THE LADY ELGIN DISASTER.—It should have been before stated that the Committee in charge of the Lady Elgin fund have received $30 from Col. Matt. Conley, the proceeds of one evening at the International Restaurant on Couch Place, Handsomely done. J. F. D. Elliott also has given $10.

☞ A day or two since a run was made upon one of our Clark street Banks by a horse attached to an express wagon. Instead of loading the vehicle with gold, as they might have done of course, the bankers suspended payment immediately until the horse was backed out upon the sidewalk.

☞ Messrs. E. R. Kellogg & Co. advertise for sale Buffalo Robes, Furs, &c., in which trade they enjoy advantages, evidently from their sales, fully appreciated by their customers. Messrs. K. & Co. were the first purely wholesale exclusive hat and cap house in the city, and rank amongst the most extensive dealers in Furs and Buffalo Robes in the Northwest.

NEW BOOKS.—"The Household of Bouverie, or the Elixir of Gold," a novel by a Southern lady; fresh supplies of Mayne Reid's "Wild Life" and "Wood Rangers," Reade's "Eighth Commandment," Miss Harland's "Nunseries" and Monteith's "Languages without a Master" have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn st.

THE PRINCE'S CAR.—The Michigan Central Railroad car being good enough for an American Railway Director is of course good enough for a Prince, and so it is. H. H. Honore has leased the car temporarily to St. Louis, himself attests. The beautiful car was visited at the depot in this city by hundreds of gentlemen and ladies throughout yesterday. It will remain throughout to-day, and all should see it who have a love for superb rolling stock.

THE HOMŒPATHIC FESTIVAL.—The forthcoming fair at Metropolitan Hall in behalf of the Homœopathic Free Dispensary, is destined to be a success beyond peradventure. Arrangements are making which will make it notable in its class of benevolent undertakings. It is desired that a liberal attendance of volunteers, ladies and gentlemen, will be present at the hall as early as 9 A. M. to-day to assist in the work of decoration. The brief interval now remaining before the Fair opens renders it imperative that the aid solicited be promptly rendered.

THE GARTHE FAMILY.—The remains of the lamented William Garthe and his sister Miss Amanda Garthe of Paris, Ky., among the Lady Elgin victims, were brought to this city yesterday from Milwaukee, and will be sent at once to Kentucky. The reward of $1000 each for the recovery of the bodies of Mrs. Garthe and Miss Anna Garthe is stimulating fresh exertions all along this shore of the Lake, and will lead to the recovery of numerous other bodies, even if these, the immediate objects of search are not recovered. By the terms of Mr. Garthe's will, his entire property, aside from certain legacies, goes to schools in his county of Bourbon, Ky., the entire family having thus fallen victims to this calamity. The remains recovered are in charge of, and the above reward offered by, relatives of Mr. Garthe.

MORE BODIES RECOVERED.—Yesterday morning Coroner Lanze held an inquest upon a body washed ashore near the Cemetery, and supposed to be one of the victims of the Lady Elgin disaster. The following articles of property were found upon the body: A black pocket comb; black bandled knife; $5 in bills and $1.15 in silver; gold or galvanized watch; a bunch of small keys, one marked "Sloppy Hose No. 1;" a Lincoln medal; note of hand for $16 ——payable to Churchill & Volk, Milwaukee; also a note signed "H. W. Churchill, Secretary Sloppy Hose No. 1," and other papers which seem to indicate that it is the body of H. W. Churchill, and word has been sent to the Mayor of Milwaukee. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

One of the bodies carried ashore at Racine has been identified as that of Bridget Cudd, who with her sister, were among the victims of the Lady Elgin disaster. Both of these young women have left friends and acquaintances in this city.

Prof. Mitchell's Lectures.

There are two reasons why these should be sustained by our citizens, and especially by those who can appreciate the sublime and the beautiful, wrought together in the form of practical instruction, in the most interesting study that the mind can comprehend.

The first is that no lecturer to popular audiences has ever combined so much instruction with a literary feast, which is the reason that he has drawn such crowded audiences in the Atlantic cities.

The second is that the Young Men's Christian Association, one of the most commendable organizations of our city, have procured his services, as a means of carrying on their work, in a pecuniary point of view.

Would it not be a "good work" for our city Pastors to call special attention to this from the pulpit, next Sunday, as a duty that their congregations owe to this organization of Christian young men, to encourage them in their purpose? It will be an investment, with value received at once, and paying interest ever after, to those for which the money will be disbursed.

The Mechanics Institute also has joined the Young Men's Christian Association in this enterprise, and if these two associations, with their claims upon the public regard, and the fame of the eloquent Professor will not draw crowded houses, we shall think that Chicago intelligence and Chicago benevolence are a huge load to draw, and that they are entirely "earthy," that even the contemplation of the starry heavens is too much of heaven for them.

Felt and Composition Roofing.

Many of the more costly buildings in Chicago have, within a few years past, been covered with the felt and composition roofs, not always, it must be confessed, to the satisfaction of owners, since a bungler is known by his works whether in laying slate, shingles or composition. But when well and thoroughly applied there is but one verdict among our builders, and that of the highest commendation with regard to this description of roofs.

The firm of Powell & Mansfield are veterans in this line in Chicago. Having been associated practically with the earliest firm who introduced these roofs here, they have not only experience, but its multiplied results in the shape of an excellent reputation, who large business, and work laid by them throughout a period of eight years, which to-day attest how well these roofs withstand the effects of the weather and lapse of time.

The roofs are weather proof, and maintain a hard unchanging rock-like surface, forming a complete water shed, and at the same time resisting the influences of temperature and proving themselves perfectly fire proof. Some of the finest buildings and best blocks in this city have been covered by Messrs. Powell & Mansfield, and they are, as they well deserve to be, kept constantly busy.

They are not only filling city contracts but are sending their workmen to all parts of the Northwest, putting their roofs upon buildings of the larger and better class. Their references as will be seen in their card in another column, present an array of names of practical men, architects and master builders.

The praise of these in such a connection means something; since they will not lend their names to anything unworthy, and in connection with so important and indispensable a part of a good building as is a good and perfect roof. We commend these gentlemen to all having occasion for anything in their line, as enterprising and capable, with a record and results of which any firm might well be proud, and which latter no new firm, obviously, could offer so completely, in roofs well laid that have stood the test of years. See their announcement in another column.

The Rahnemann Medical College.

The course of lectures in the Rahnemann Medical College commences on Monday, the 15th of October. This course will embrace four regular Lectures by the members of the Faculty, and one Chemical Lecture daily during the term of eighteen weeks.

The following gentlemen comprise the Faculty: A. E. Small, M. D., Professor of the Principles and practice of Medicine; G. E. Shipman, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; R. Ludlam, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology; J. S. Kalogg, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, etc.; N. F. Cook, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; A. E. Keyes, M. D., Professor of Surgery; G. D. Beebe, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; Geo. Payton, Esq., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

We understand that the prospects of this College are very flattering. A large class of students have already signified their determination to avail themselves of the excellent advantages afforded by this Institution. There is no good reason why it should not prosper. The facilities for obtaining a thorough Medical education in Chicago are now placed within the reach of all hereabouts who think themselves in any measure called to the honors and emoluments, the duties and responsibilities of the Medical profession.

A SEASON HINT.—The seasons bring their own incident suggestions. In July, with open windows, under a vertical sun, no one would read this article on Heating Stoves, the very name of which would throw one into a perspiration. But now, when our housekeepers are busily discussing this very question, impelled by cold winds out of the North, it is timely and proper the reference to improvements secured in Coal Burning Stoves, adapting these better than ever before for successful use.

The firm of A. R. & G. H. Miller are indefatigable and enterprising, and their establishment at No. 127 State street is known to all the best house-keepers of the South Division. They are now offering a *Coal and Gas Burning Stove* which seems perfection itself in neatness, simplicity and economy.

The coal burners in ordinary use, volatilize and waste in the chimney a large share of the fuel, and these gases escape without combustion. In this stove, by a most scientific and yet simple plan, a constant supply of fresh air is drawn into the fuel chamber at its top through minute orifices in the fire brick connecting with the outside of the stove, and by means of the oxygen thus supplied the gases are all consumed and made to give out their heat, so that the whole amount of fuel used for combustion is consumed without waste. The stove also presents an outside radiating surface so evenly heated as to give a mild and healthful warmth, without the unpleasant effects consequent upon an over-heated surface.

Besides these important features, are others of great consideration to lovers of comfort, viz: the small amount of labor requisite to keep it supplied with fuel, it being necessary to replenish but once in twelve to twenty-four hours, and to rekindle not oftener than once in three months. The heat is carried to the bottom of the stove, thus warming the lower part of the room.

In workmanship these stoves are smoothly finished, tasteful in design and in these and other respects noted, and which will appear to all who examine the same, the stove is surpassed by none in the market. The brothers Miller have a perfect emporium of goods to delight the skilful and intelligent housekeeper, but none more diligently studied or better approved than these stoves in question.

TREMONT HOUSE.—Extensive improvements are to be made in the Tremont House next year of such character and extent as will still keep that popular establishment in the front rank of our hotels. It is to be raised and new iron store fronts put in on both street fronts. An addition is to be made to the lake street front, and in the area a new six story structure is to be erected, containing the dining hall, kitchens, and lodging rooms on the upper floors. The main hotel floor is to be re-modelled, and by the tearing down of several partitions, thrown into a noble rotunda. The work will occupy a large share of next summer, and on its re-opening the hotel will be refurnished throughout.

PRESS, MITCHELL'S LECTURES.—This popular lecture, who will commence his course on Friday evening next at Bryan Hall, deserves a full house. His subject, "Popular Astronomy," cannot fail to interest all. We are instructed to say that no more tickets will be sold than the Hall will accommodate. Tickets may be found at all the Music and Book Stores.

PREACHING AT THE WIGWAM.—The Young Men's Christian Association announce the 16th of the series of Sunday afternoon sermons to be delivered at the Wigwam on Sunday next, at 4 P. M., by the Rev. Clinton Locke, Rector of Grace Church. The Episcopal Prayer Book will be used.

THE FLOATING WRECK.—We have been informed by one of our vessel owners that on one of the stormiest nights of last week, one of their vessels was speaking along with a ten knot breeze, having two men on the look-out forward, when simultaneously from both came the order "hard down!" The craft minding her helm sufficiently, but not an inch to spare, luffed up into the wind and went scraping alongside the big timber heads and rugged planks and beams of the wreck of the Lady Elgin. It seems to us the Insurance Companies ought to have sufficient interest in this matter to remove so dangerous an impediment out of the great pathway of lake commerce, thus saving themselves thousands of dollars, and the Coroner any more inquests, caused by the Lady Elgin. Are there no means of removing this wreck, and at once, or how long is it to be allowed to imperil our brave sailors?

☞ Binks who is nervous, does not enjoy the advent of a menagerie into his immediate neighborhood on State street. Binks came near changing his boarding place when the family next door received an accession of twins, but he avers that the squall of a brace of babies on the other side a lath and plaster partition, is nothing to the music of Leo Major when that gentle animal revives his desert experiences and howls over the break of day, as if day owed it a breakfast. Binks is grateful that he wasn't in the ark, and deems it fortunate for showmen since that he did not have the opportunity there offered of cutting off nuisances. Binks asks if the police have jurisdiction: Will they take the lions to the Police Court, and fine the camel for his horrid laughter, at the lions breakfast hour, and otherwise trim and reduce that menagerie to the observance of christian hours. Will they? The question is Binks', not ours.

SHARP ROBBERY BY DAYLIGHT.—One W. G. Wright was sold to bail yesterday, and in default committed by Justice De Wolf for a most daring act of robbery alleged to have taken place on Wednesday afternoon on the corner of Wells and Jackson streets, in the South Division, when a man named Livingston N. Blodgett was drawn into a scuffle by a pal of accomplices, knocked down and his pockets robbed of $140. It was a very daring deed if it took place as stated. Wright selected an elderly victim as counsel, who conducted examination and cross-examination but refused to make a case without cash in advance. The client could not or would not respond and was abandoned to his fate.

SHARON'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—This Society, commenced so recently, now promises to be from the first, a prominent and highly useful institution. On Thursday evening they were addressed by Messrs. Dickinson, city missionary, and Mr. Leonard of the Bethel Church. Nearly one hundred sailors were present and listened in the most orderly and attentive manner. The speakers were surprised and delighted. Meetings every Sunday and Thursday evenings for the present, at the lecture room, 59 Clark street, corner of Lake. Special meeting this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Mr. Byess, of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, is expected to address the meeting.

THE BEACH CASE.—Early in November is the period appointed for the hearing in the Burch divorce case, before the Circuit Court of Du-Page County, at Naperville. Both parties are now, or were recently in this city, and the eminent counsel on each side are carrying forward their preparations. There have been some overtures made for a settlement without bringing the case into the courts, but nothing definite has been reached, the parties being at wide apart as ever.

EDITORS PRESS AND TRIBUNE:—*Gentlemen*—I take pleasure in saying to the public through your columns, that the Western Massachusetts Insurance Company, through their agents in this city—Messrs. Dunham & Wheeler—have honorably and liberally adjusted the loss and damage to my stock of materials at 230 Kinzie street, by the fire of Saturday evening, Sept. 15th, 1860. E. H. STEWART.

I fully indorse the above.
E. E. T. ARMSTRONG, Trustee.
Chicago, Sept. 17, 1860.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your watches and jewelry repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—We have this day reduced the price for dyeing dresses to one dollar. Shawls and other articles at greatly reduced prices. COOK & MCLAIN,
se29-1w. 123 South Clark street.

THE ASSOCIATE CONGRESS.—Members are requested to be in their seats at 7½ o'clock this evening. Business of importance demands the attendance of all. An interesting meeting is anticipated. H. O. FRENCH, Sec'y.

PAPER HANGINGS AND CURTAIN FIXTURES.—Now is the time to buy, for you can select from one of the largest stocks ever offered in Chicago, at the lowest prices, and which the offerers of these living prices for cash. Country merchants are also especially invited to call and examine our stock. H. T. CHASE & CO.,
se29-6t. 109 Randolph street.

☞ The Toilet Aid for the Hair, prepared by E. H. Sargent, is a very superior article for dressing and preserving the hair. Sold by Sargent, Randolph street.

☞ Who would not rather pay 25 cents per gallon more for pure, unadulterated Kerosene, than to buy the common Coal Oil called Kerosene. If you wish the Simon pure, or have any oil Lamps to be altered, go to Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium, 123 Clark street, or to the Branch, 157 West Madison. se29-12t

WIDE AWAKE UNIFORMS AND MEDALS.—J. A. Smith & Co., 118 Lake street, are now furnishing the best Wide Awake and all other uniforms, for Political Clubs, &c., that have ever been on be bought elsewhere in the States. Also, Campaign Medals at the same rates. se20-12t

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. se5-1y

CHURCH'S BEST RASPBERRY JAM from Sugar Island, Michigan. The best made. For sale only at No. 29 State street. se26-3m

$2000 REWARD.

Two thousand dollars will be paid (1000 for each) for the recovery of the bodies of MRS. GARTH and MISS ANNA GARTH, of Paris, Ky., who were among the victims of the Lady Elgin Disaster.

Mrs. Garth was five feet five inches in height, sandy hair, four upper front teeth artificial.

Miss Anna Garth was five feet four inches in height, light hair, teeth regular and even, lasting gaiters, very small foot.

Full descriptions of both as to dresses and jewelry, are left with Mr. Drake, of the Tremont House, Chicago, Gen. Rufus King, of the Sentinel, at Milwaukee, and C. H. Upham, City Clerk, at Racine, Wis. se27-d1t-2w

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE
OPEN.
This important link in the Grand Trunk Railway of CANADA,
is now open for public traffic. The road is nearly 1,130 miles in length, is operated under
ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND ME.,
And there is only
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the North and West and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked to all points in Canada and the New England States, also to and from
CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL
And the Continent of Europe, by the favorite and cheapest route, by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Quebec every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday. For further information apply to the undersigned agents, or to WALTER SHANLY, Managing Director, Montreal.
JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent,
Under the Adams House, Chicago.

MISSOURI LANDS—
500,000 Acres
FOR SALE AND ENTRY,
At prices ranging from 12½c. to 3c. per acre, in lots to suit purchasers, and the easiest terms ever offered in the State, and Patents procured for purchasers of land warrants. Apply to or address, with stamp, JOHN C. ORR & CO., Land Agents, Real Estate Brokers, and Land Warrants Dealers, and dealers in Exchange, Gold and Silver, Bonds and Stocks, 111 Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Press & Tribune.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1860.

FEES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

We desire to have it expressly understood that, so far as Cook county is concerned in the election at hand, she will demand of the next Legislature such action as will reduce the pay of the most important of the county officers. And we notify all candidates in nomination for the profitable places to make up their minds that a reduction will follow, and that they are not expected to go to the Legislature, by themselves or by proxy, to fight off, by piteous appeals, the reforms in this matter which the people demand. It is well enough to start off with a right understanding of the contest, so that when the fees of the Sheriff's office, the Treasurer's office, the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, &c., are cut down or replaced by fixed salaries, there will be no growling. If any men in nomination are dissatisfied with the issues involved in the fight, there is ample time for them to withdraw.

HAYTIAN EMIGRATION.

We print in another column a Report on Emigration, addressed to the Haytian Government by the Commissioner charged with the examination of the subject. It will commend itself to the colored people of the North as the authoritative exposition of the action and policy of President Geffrard, and it may induce many persons of the African race, now occupying a subordinate position here, from which there seems to be no escape, to accept the liberal offers of Hayti and make themselves citizens of that rising Republic. We have the utmost confidence in the good faith of the Haytian authorities, and thorough conviction that the happiness and prosperity of families of the proscribed color, would be largely promoted by embracing the opportunity which Geffrard and his advisers hold out. The climate of Hayti is mild, and to persons of African blood not unhealthful; the soil has extraordinary fertility, yielding a bountiful return for all the labor expended upon it; the government is Republican in character and just in its operations; all avenues to wealth and honor are at once opened to the emigrant, complete toleration of his religion is secured, and the education of his children is provided for. More than all these, the negro is at once endowed with the rights and responsibilities of citizenship among men of his own race, with whom he will enter upon a career, dependent for its success, upon the self-respect and intelligence which he brings to its control. But it is not for us to argue the point. We are among those who believe that the descendants of native Africans have rights which white men are bound to respect, and that among them the right of staying in this, the country of their birth, is that which cannot be taken away. It is for each one to decide for himself upon the course he will pursue. We again commend this report to the consideration of those whom it may concern.

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

The bogus Democracy have given up all hope of carrying Illinois for Douglas. Favored by an old apportionment, which is worth to the pro-slavery party six members of the Lower House and two members of the Senate in the Illinois Legislature, they are now directing their efforts to the defeat of Lyman Trumbull. They have already begun the work of importing their men from their strongholds into the doubtful districts, where, by the defect in the statute, they will be sure to vote. They have abandoned the fields in which the prospect for making strength for Douglas is most flattering, and have concentrated their forces and their money in the counties upon which the complexion of the Legislature depends. S. S. Marshall, their candidate for Trumbull's seat, is in the field in person; and henceforth the whole battle will be waged for his success.

We need not say that it is the duty of Republicans to see that this pro-slavery scheme is defeated. Senator Trumbull must be re-elected. Illinois never had a better or purer representative in the national councils; never had one who has done her more credit. His strength as a man of commanding intellect is admitted by his bitterest enemies, and his integrity is so conspicuous that slander has never dared assail it. A Republican upon whose steadfastness the party may depend, thoroughly acquainted with the political history of the country as well as its material wants, a logician whom no pro-slavery sophist can outwit, a safe adviser, a legislator whom corruption would not dare approach—his withdrawal from the Senate would be not only a grievous loss to Illinois but a calamity to the whole Republican party.

The main point in the canvass being gained, let us exhort our friends in all the representative and senatorial districts to see to it that no causes of distraction are suffered to endanger the success of the candidates who may be relied upon in the contest for Senator of the United States; and that the efforts of designing men who use temporary abuses and local dissatisfactions to cover their designs against the whole party, are rewarded with certain defeat. Next to the success of Lincoln, the triumph of Trumbull is for us in Illinois, most to be desired. That can be attained only through the Legislature. Look to that!

IMPROVED DIPLOMACY.

Since Mr. Cobden, one day within the past year, packed up multitudinous samples of English manufactures, and packed himself off with his bundles to Paris, whence he did not return until he had, on his private account, negotiated an important commercial treaty with the Emperor, which treaty was subsequently adopted by both governments,—since that day, the English seem to have fallen quite in love with this sort of diplomacy, which, like the old woman's pills of butter, has the merit of doing no harm if it does no good. Within the week, Mr. Lindsay, an Honorable and of course an M. P., desirous of emulating Mr. Cobden's example, and getting from the marine interest of Great Britain and the United States the applause which has been given to the member for Rochdale by the iron-mongers and cotton-spinners of England, and the lace-makers and vineyard proprietors in France, made his appearance in this country, and avoiding the government, went direct to the ship-owners and merchants of Boston, to whom he opened his semi-political and semi-commercial budget, in a friendly, business-like and exceedingly un-diplomatic way. He desired to talk to them about the liability of ship-owners—the rule of the road at sea—collisions—signal lights—the application of the British Foreign Deserters act to American vessels—offences committed on the high seas—the settlement of disputes relative to wages—the establishment of shipping offices—the rights of belligerents—the registration of British-built vessels—the coasting trade, &c, and the Bostonians, always open for a dicker, desired to hear. Mr. Lindsay made a speech before the Boston Board of Trade, on Monday; and his recommendations were so full of sense and justice that they were adopted by that body without dispute. There's a point gained. Mr. L. will make his address in New York, and if the same success attends his mission there, he may consider his work done, and the basis of a new and important treaty unchangeably laid down. Here now is business done, and no doubt well done, by men who know what the commerce of the two countries demands, and who, without the intervention of cocked-hats, breeches, knee-buckles, court swords, silk stockings and diplomatic palaver, will arrange the international relations in which their immediate business is involved, and, when they get through, ask their respective governments to ratify what they have done.

We congratulate our readers upon the advance of common sense in international dealings, especially those which concern particular interests, about which ordinary diplomatists know little or nothing. Mr. Dallas, the American Minister at St. James, is no doubt a very estimable gentleman of the old school. His hair is very silvery, his speech is courtly, and his bow is said to be the perfection of French politeness grafted upon Yankee independence. But we do him no injustice when we assume that he knows no more of the subject matter of Mr. Lindsay's mission than of the navigation of a Chinese junk or an Indian catamaran. Lord Lyons, the English representative at the court of our James not a Saint, unquestionably rejoices in the same blissful ignorance. Consult either of them about the treaty stipulations necessary to regulate collisions, signal lights, or the rule of the road at sea, and he would confess hopeless imbecility from the start. Yet to such men have the establishment of existing marine regulations been left. The mission of Mr. Lindsay is to correct the errors and blunders of their predecessors, and to secure the adoption of such treaties and the enactment of such laws as the business of two great and friendly countries requires. We are glad that he is received in a friendly and hospitable manner, and that good results are promised by his labor. Diplomacy is rising in respectability.

GAETA.

Gaeta, whither the youthful Bomba has retired before the triumphal progress of the "Washington of Italy," is forty miles distant from Naples. It is a strongly fortified seaport city, in the Province of Terra di Lavoro, built upon a Peninsula on the Northwest side of the Gulf of Gaeta. Its population (besides military) is about 3,000, but including its suburbs, 14,800. It has a handsome Cathedral, nine other churches, several convents, a public seminary, hospital and foundling asylum. In its immediate vicinity stood the Villa of Cicero, in the grounds of which he met his death, B. C. 43. It is the See of an Archbishop, and the centre of an active trade; its port is one of the best in Italy. Gaeta is a place of great antiquity, having been a favorite resort for the wealthy Roman families. It was taken by the French in 1789 and again in 1800. Pope Pius IX sought an asylum here in November 1848, having escaped in disguise from Rome.

Gaeta is one of the strongest places, in a military point of view, in Southern Italy. When it was taken by the French, under Massena, it made a long and vigorous defence against an attacking force of 18,000 men, a fact to be attributed more to the natural strength of the place than to the courage of its defenders. If the runaway King had a loyal army and a few ships, he might consider himself safe in his present quarters. But his army is rapidly deserting him, and his navy has fallen into the hands of Garibaldi, and he has doubtless ere this accepted the proffered hospitalities of Isabella of Spain, or sought refuge with his father-in-law, the King of Bavaria. The great natural strength of the place, and its contiguity to the States of the Church, have always rendered Gaeta a favorite seat of the Neapolitan Bourbons, in view of just such contingencies as the present revolution, and they have always kept a palace there in habitable condition, frequently using it as a summer residence.

The flight of Pius IX to Gaeta occurred in November 1848. Like the youthful Bomba, he was driven from his capital by the violence of revolution. His principal Minister of State, Count Rossi, having been murdered, and a new Ministry having been forced upon him by the revolutionists, he withdrew from any participation in public affairs, and seizing the first opportunity of escape that presented itself, he took the disguise of a livery servant and left Rome on the box of the Bavarian Minister's carriage. He was welcomed by Bomba to Gaeta, where he was hospitably entertained for a short time, and then installed in the palace of Portici, within four miles of Naples, where he continued until his return to Rome under the protection of French soldiers, in April 1850. It is a curious coincidence, that the man whose genius and courage have organized the revolution which has forced Bomba to seek the same asylum in 1860, was also the leading spirit in Rome while that city held out against the forces of France and Naples, sent to restore the Papal supremacy. But Garibaldi fights and organizes under more favorable auspices now. The great ideas of Italian unity and of constitutional government inspire the Italian people—Austria has been shorn of most of her prestige in Italy—Sardinia has loomed up almost to the dimensions of a first class power, and stands ready to co-operate with the gallant leader—France, if not in sympathy with his designs, at least does not dare to place any obstacles in his way—England actually sympathizes with him, and his forces are augmented by volunteers which the government does not seek to restrain—some of the States of the Church are in open revolt; and everything augurs success for the cause of Constitutional government throughout the whole of misgoverned and priest-ridden Italy. God speed the right! Long live Garibaldi!

PERSONAL.

Gov. Banks and wife, W. H. Osborne, President of the Illinois Central Road, wife, and the Marquis of Chandos and wife, were at Dubuque on Wednesday.

—Hon. Sherrard Clemens, Congressman from the Wheeling (Va.) District, shot two years ago, in a duel with O. Jennings Wise, is still suffering from his wound, and a wreck of his former self.

—Miss Virginia Vaughan, daughter of John C. Vaughan, Esq., a young lady of fine accomplishments as a dramatic reader, is giving "Readings from the Modern Poets," in Cincinnati.

—Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, with her husband and two children, has arrived at her native city, Stockholm, where she received a most enthusiastic welcome. The family are spending the season at a villa in the neighborhood of the city; but we believe M. and Madame Goldschmidt have made England their permanent place of residence.

—Hon. Edward Everett, it is pretty well understood here, is going to do a much more sensible thing than heading the forlorn hope, of a forlorn political party, which hasn't the ghost of a chance of ever making him President of the United States—that is to say, he is going to take unto himself a wife. The lady is a South Carolinian, and enjoys a very respectable literary reputation there. The time for the nuptials is not definitely fixed yet, but it will probably be about Christmas.

—Dr. R. J. Patterson, Superintendent of the Ohio State Idiot Asylum, has been appointed Superintendent of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, at Mount Pleasant in that State.

—The two sons of Kossuth have joined Garibaldi's army, as well as one of his nephews, the son of the lately deceased Madame Kossuth Zalavsky. The young man embarked from New York for Europe on Sept. 22.

—Dr. Rawlings, having been discharged from further employment on *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, has been put under bonds not to cowhide Frank, as he had threatened to do.

—Eli Whitney, supposed to have invented the cotton gin, is asked to stand aside and permit a Georgia lady to appropriate the honor. The claim is rather late in being set up. However, the other party is dead and cannot speak in his own behalf. Let him be robbed by all means.

—Col. Philip S. White, Republican candidate for Prothonotary of the Philadelphia District Court, was born in Kentucky. He was at one time Grand Patriarch of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance, which body paid him $1,800 per annum as a public speaker. The place he now is named for is one of the most lucrative within the gift of the people of the city.

—Miss Maria Cummings, the novelist, and Miss Lander of Salem, the sculptress, returned from Europe by the steamer at Boston last week.

—Dr. Greenhow, of London, is about to publish a work on the disease known as "dyptheria." Medical men in this country will be glad to hear it.

—The Boston *Transcript* learns that some objections to the ordination of Rev. Dr. Huntington were made by a member of the Committee of the Diocese—the Rector of one of the oldest Episcopal parishes in Massachusetts. The objections were based upon one of the latest published productions from Dr. Huntington's pen. It was thought at one time that the public services of the ordination would not proceed. He was presented to the Bishop by the Rev. Dr. Stone of Brookline, and not by the Rector of the Church in which he was recently confirmed.

—The Charleston *Mercury* calls upon Gen. Clark of Mississippi, President of the Southern Commercial Convention, to take measures immediately for a meeting of that body at Atlanta, Ga., one week after the Presidential election.

—The Hon. James French Strother died at his residence in Culpepper County, Virginia, on Friday morning last about 8 o'clock. Mr. Strother, several years since, represented in Congress the Seventh Congressional District in Virginia, and proved an efficient and popular representative. He was an accomplished debater, an able and upright statesman, and a dignified and courteous gentleman.

DEMOCRATIC INTOLERANCE.

An Illinoisian Whipped to Death—A German's Experience in Democratic Texas.

Le Roy, McLean County, Ill's, September 18, 1860.
[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

I am induced by a friend to send you the following account of my recent experience in the Democratic State of Texas. I am a German, and emigrated to this country nearly fourteen years ago. I was naturalized in Texas in 1856. Something over two years ago, I settled at Henderson, Rusk county, Texas, and established myself in the merchant tailoring business. During my residence there I always behaved myself as a good citizen and was diligent and attentive to my business. Feeling it to be to my interest to keep on good terms with the people, I was particularly careful not to say anything to any one against Slavery. I never uttered one solitary word to any human being while there against the prevailing opinion. I was frequently talked to about Slavery, and when pushed about the matter, as I often was, I always evaded the subject in the best way I could.

The first intimation which I ever received that I was in any way obnoxious to the people originated in this way. A young man from Illinois, by the name of Evans, came to Henderson, and while there was incautious enough to say that he thought free States were preferable to slave States, and that he thought Slavery was wrong. These statements, so far as I heard them, he made in the mildest manner, and that only when pressed into the subject by the young men about town. I am satisfied that he never said or thought of saying anything except when conversation on the subject was forced upon him.

I had but a slight acquaintance with the young man, but I told him that he ought not to allow himself to be dragged into talking on the topic. But he was not careful. In December last this young man was taken out by a mob, *without any trial of any kind, and whipped to death*. The Henderson *New Era*, a paper published in Henderson, justified the infamous murder on the ground that Evans was a common thief, an Abolitionist, &c. I was shown the whip which I was informed had been the instrument of his death. It was covered with blood. I also saw what I was informed was the dead body of Evans, about three-quarters of a mile from town. It was so decayed and swollen that I did not recognize it. *The hogs and buzzards were eating it. It had never been buried!* This was the first occasion upon which I was even incautious. I had no tie binding me to Evans more than to any other human being whom I might casually meet, but I felt so utterly indignant that I boldly and recklessly denounced mob-law, and at the same time said that Evans had been a fool for not keeping his mouth closed on the subject of Slavery.

I soon learned that I had offended the secret demon of mob law. I might well have known it. Seeing that they would soon be upon me, I armed myself for a desperate resistance. On the morning of the 9th January, between 1 and 2 o'clock, the mob came to murder me. They sent six men to my shop to take me out, but finding me wide awake and fully armed, they skulked away. In the morning, when I went out of my door, I found a rope which, in their flight, the cowards had dropped which, I suppose, I was to have been tied. During the day I denounced the dastardly attempt in vehement language publicly on the street, and defied them to prove that I had ever uttered opinions unfriendly to Slavery. A committee of five was appointed before which I appeared, armed with a dagger and fortified with the purpose to sell my life dearly if they should attempt any violence. On the trial they proved nothing at all. The following are copies of committees "two reports:"

"In the case of F. Amthor referred to the undersigned committee under charge of uttering abolition sentiments, we report that the evidence submitted to us is not sufficient to authorize us in regarding him as dangerous to our interest as a slaveholding community.
J. M. Dodson,
Erasmus Redwine,
A. J. Smith,
B. T. McDonough."

Jan. 9, 1860.

"I Thomas M. Yates one of the committee chosen by F. Amthor, *decent* with the majority, and ask for the said Amthor to leave within three days *agreble* to his own offer.
Thomas M. Yates."

I had hoped that after this report was made, I should be let alone. The men who made this first report were among the first men of the community, and would doubtless have been glad to have seen me protected. But they were powerless. You may judge of Mr. Yates by the fact that, when in Kentucky, he was foreman of the jury which acquitted Mat. Ward for killing young Butler in Louisville. After the trial, I had intimations that I could rely on that, although acquitted by the committee, the mob was not done with me. My life being no longer safe, I gave it to be understood that I would leave and go to Cuba. I am satisfied that if I had given it out that I would go North, I never would have got away at all.

In order that your readers may have a true insight into my condition, I will give one more scene which was to me one full of anxious and thrilling interest. On the night of the 15th of January, 1860, a company of scoundrels, the leading men of which were from Marshall, Texas, held a conference in Henderson, in an old house which had been a law office, at which also a good many planters, living near Henderson, were present. The meeting was held at midnight. Getting wind of the matter, and being satisfied that they had met to consider my case, I determined, if possible, to learn their purposes. I went to the building, crawled under it, and overheard everything. I will not take up space in your columns by retailing all the infamous plans which only cowards could meditate. They paid me some very pretty compliments. They said I was an intelligent, bold, reckless man, and might kill some good citizen, and for this reason I should leave. Not one of them said I had uttered Abolition sentiments.

Then came up the question about my leaving, and I then learned the good policy of giving it abroad that I should go to Cuba. Some of them said that I ought never to be permitted to leave the country, for I would go North, and do just what I am now doing; that is, to publish their villainy to the world. *Then came a cool, deliberate proposition to assassinate me.* To carry out this design it was proposed to raise $1,500 to which one of them, a man worth $60,000, proposed to add $1,000, making in all $2,500. On the night of the 16th, I discovered at my door the man, Murphy, who was the chosen murderer, armed with a Sharpe's rifle. This was after midnight, between two and three o'clock. Supposing he intended to shoot me through the window, I got out of bed and with a loaded pistol in my teeth crawled on my hands and feet to the window with a determination to meet the scoundrel, but he discovering me fled. On the 18th of January I left in as private a way as I could. By being driven off in this cowardly manner I have sustained heavy losses. This is a plain, unvarnished relation of deeds, the infamy of which needs no comment.

A Deputy-Marshal of the United States resided in Henderson. I applied to him for protection, and he told me he could do nothing. This is the protection afforded in a free country to an injured citizen by a Democratic Administration.

Frederick Amthor.

Trumbull and Ficklin at Vandalia.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
Vandalia, Sept. 24, 1860.

I take the liberty of dropping you a word about the discussion held here yesterday by Trumbull and Ficklin.

The day was fine and the turnout good, with a fair proportion of the Democracy. It was the best opportunity ever presented here for getting these truths before the minds of Democrats which have sedulously suppressed by their speakers and editors, and of which they are so desirous of keeping their people ignorant. It was a good time for Republicanism. We heartily regret this joint discussion is to end so soon. If it could be extended throughout Egypt it would result in thousands of additional votes for our cause. That man Ficklin compares with Trumbull in debate, as a molehill to a mountain or a pigmy to a giant. He had nothing to offer to his anxious, but disappointed friends, but slang about abolitionism and negro equality, which Trumbull so easily demolished and swept away, that Democrats were mortified and chagrined at the total failure of their boasting champion; while Republicans felt that Trumbull was degraded by being pitted against a man so far beneath him in talent and all that constitutes the debater. Ficklin's charge of "*negro equality*" against the Republican party, brought up for circulation through the crowd some facts concerning the parentage of a certain *black baby, which Ficklin knows all about*, and it was agreed that he was the very man of all others to expatiate upon that, to him, delectable subject.

After the speaking, some of the Wide Awakes of the town favored us with a torchlight procession, in the course of which they stopped at the house of Judge Trumbull and called him out; and after being greeted by enthusiastic cheers, the Judge addressed them in a few very happy remarks, when they passed up street, where they were assailed by some drunken Democrats, who got well paid for their temerity. And so the day ended, leaving the Republicans highly gratified with the result of the joint discussion at Vandalia.

Canavan.

LORD RENFREW IN THE FIELD.

The Visit of the Prince of Wales and Suite to Dwight—Sports of the Field, &c.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
Dwight, Ill., Sept. 27, 1860.

The Prince and suite reached Dwight by a special train at six o'clock on 23d instant, stopping immediately in front of the residence of Clinton Spencer, Esq., who received the Royal hunting guests with the same kind and unostentatious cordiality he is so widely known to extend to less distinguished persons. The Royal party all greeted him in return in a manner indicative of their determination to lay aside royalty whilst in the United States. On Sunday, Lord Renfrew and suite accompanied their hosts to the family place of worship, the Old School Presbyterian Church. The service was performed by the Reverend Dr. Young, formerly of Massachusetts, who preached from the text, 1 Romans, 16th Verse, "For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ." I am happy to state that the Royal party were all deeply impressed with the power and appropriateness to the occasion with which our worthy minister presented this impressive text to their minds. Our citizens received a lesson and gratification from the fact that the Royal party declined many invitations to take a pleasure ride on the prairies on the Sabbath afternoon, whilst they also were pleased that their respectful attention in the place of worship, and their unobtrusive courtesy towards their visitors were the subject of strong remark by Lord Renfrew and his friends. Lord Renfrew and party, obedient to the usual habits of our little place, and their own earnestness to realize their contemplated sport, tumbled out of bed at five o'clock on Monday morning, and after a hasty breakfast, at which, I am informed, the Prince signalized himself for speed, organized themselves into parties for the hunt.

Lord Renfrew, the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Spencer and Captain Retallack taking the field against General Bruce, Mr. Ledue, Major Teesdale and Captain Grey. Mr. Eliot, son of the Earl St. Germains, Lord Hinchinbrooke and Mr. Francis Wilkins, brother of the British Consul at Chicago, formed a third. Each party, fully equipped with dogs—among which were Mr. Spencer's two celebrities, "Ned" and "Pat"—at once started on the Grand Prairie, Lord Renfrew taking an easterly direction, the Duke of Newcastle a southerly, and Lord Hinchinbrooke a westerly, each party independent and anxious to have the laurels of the hunt awarded to them at the dinner table, the test of which was to be which gun had scattered death most effectively amongst our Prairie Chickens.

Lord Lyons remained at the residence of his host, Col. R. P. Morgan, Jr., and was thoroughly engaged all the day in the duties devolving on him in consequence of the arrival of a mail bag to him, which though individual, was sufficiently large to have astonished the Dwight Postmaster, had it been received by him.

Dr. Acland, Lord Renfrew's Medical Attendant, and who, I am told, is a Professor at the University of Oxford, accompanied by Mr. Evan Jones of our place, went out on a botanical and sketching expedition, and during the day stored his mind and sketch book with facts and scenes connected with our grand prairie. Dr. Acland and Mr. Jones lunched with the inmate of a squatter's cabin in the prairie, and the cordial manner in which they fraternised led to their all parting as established friends. The Doctor expressed himself very grateful to his prairie friends for some valuable prescriptions their experience enabled them to give him as antidotes for the diseases incident to the settlement of a new country and the hardships of squatter life.

It is to be hoped that the learned Professor will apply his knowledge acquired here to the advantage of those who emigrate from the rural districts of England. We have room enough for all, and we fear no account his experience will enable him to give. In return for this information the Doctor's natural politeness impelled him to invite his prairie friends to visit him in England, which invitation was cordially accepted. The visit will doubtless be put into execution when our market price for corn reaches the visiting price of one dollar a bushel.

It afforded our citizens much pleasure to have an opportunity of seeing the two "braves"—Major Teesdale and Captain Grey, thrilling accounts of whose daring and skill few of our citizens have failed to read.

The result of the first day's sport was 130 and the second 195 head of game, making a grand total of 325 in the two days. Lord Renfrew shot a greater number than any other of the party, it is true with the advantage of having two Lancaster breech-loading guns and a man accompanying him to load. I understand that the only reason of Dwight being selected as the place for the Royal hunt originated in the fact that Captain Retallack, an officer in the British Army, who for six years has been on the staff of the Governor-General of Canada, for some years past has been in the habit of paying frequent visits to his friend Clinton Spencer.

Captain Retallack accompanied Lord Renfrew during his tour in the British Provinces, and was then specially commissioned to make a suitable selection for a prairie hunt. We congratulate the Captain on having pleased the Royal party, and the favorable impression he has left on our citizens.

The party left on the morning of Wednesday, 26th inst., Lord Renfrew having previously planted an elm tree before the house, and by the request of Mr. Spencer, named his place "Renfrew Lodge." There is no doubt that the Royal party were fully satisfied and pleased with their sojourn in our midst, and we saw them depart with regret.

Dwight Citizen.

Town of Bloom.

Matteson, Sept. 18, 1860.
Editors Press and Tribune:

This part of the county has been waiting impatiently for some action on the part of the Central Committee towards a more complete organization of the Republican forces. At last we have taken the matter into our own hands, and last evening we met and organized a Republican Club of twenty-seven members. President, Frederick Miller; Vice Presidents, Joseph White, Chas. Ohlendorf; Secretary, Chas. A. Hill. You may give this publicity in your columns, if you please, so that the Central Committee or speakers may have a medium through which to act if they desire to make appointments here. And allow me to suggest that this being the crossing of the I. C. R. R. and M. C. R. R. would be an excellent point for a large gathering. Let your German speakers bear this in mind, for there are a great many of that nationality hereabouts.

Yours truly, Chas. A. Hill, Sec'y.

Reminiscence of the Canvass of 1858.

Galva, Sept. 24, 1860.
Editors Press and Tribune:

In the campaign of 1858, an equal number of Republicans and Democrats united to propound the following question to Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas:

"Would you if a citizen of Kansas vote against the introduction of slavery in the State (to be) of Kansas? Your answer to be published in both the Press and Tribune and the Times of Chicago."

Mr. Lincoln promptly answered, "Yes." Mr Douglas took no notice of the question; his friends, I presume, are waiting his answer. Perhaps he will answer the question if he is "betrayed" into a speech when he next ventilates his "great principle" in Chicago.

One of the Questioners.

A Nice Pair.

[From the Savannah (Ga.) News.]

Douglas and Johnson are a nicely matched pair. Douglas denies that slavery goes into the Territories under the Constitution—Johnson affirms that it does. Douglas affirms that the inhabitants of the Territories have the right to exclude slavery from them while in a territorial condition—Johnson denies that they possess this power. Douglas denies that Congress can legislate to protect slave property in the Territories—Johnson affirms that it can. Douglas denies the right of a State to secede from the Union (vide his Norfolk speech)—Johnson maintains, as a thing never to be surrendered, this right. (See his letter of August 30, 1851, published in the *News* a few days ago.) Douglas says "it is difficult to conceive how any person, who believes that the Constitution confers the right of protection in the enjoyment of slave property in the Territories," can satisfy his own conscience and *his oath* of fidelity to the Constitution in withholding such Congressional legislation as may be essential to the enjoyment of such right under the Constitution." Johnson strongly asserts "that the Constitution confers the right of protection in the enjoyment of slave property in the Territories;" but in some manner which Douglas cannot understand, he can satisfy his *conscience* and his *oath* in withholding such protection. Douglas would *coerce* the State of Georgia, for instance, into submission in the Union, should she attempt to secede from the Union—*force her*, at the point of the bayonet, to remain in the Union. Johnson would die to maintain her right to go out peaceably whenever, in the exercise of her sovereign power, she may see fit to do so.

Such are the men whom the Squatters are supporting. And they are doing it all for principle, too!

The Blood of St. Januarius.

The London *Times*, in an article on Garibaldi's entry into Naples, says:

"We hope he will possess himself of the mixture called the blood of St. Januarius, and cause it to be submitted to a searching chemical analysis, and make the results, whatever they may be, known to civilized world. It is worthy of the hand which has just emancipated the people from the fetters of temporal oppression to expose one of the greatest and most impudent frauds which even the priesthood of the South of Italy ever practised on the credulity of a half barbarous population."

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

In New York on Tuesday night, while a company of Wide Awakes were forming in front of their Club Rooms, which is opposite the New York Hotel, a crowd of boarders at that hotel, nearly all of whom are Southerners, gathered about the door of the house and on the balcony, and commenced hissing the Wide Awakes. To this no attention was paid, until presently a tall and heavy built man advanced from among the assailants, and proposed in insulting language to whip any one of the Wide Awakes. One of the Knickerbockers who was near by replied, "What's that?" Upon which the man from the hotel struck him. The blow was returned. Others of the hotel crowd then sprang forward to back up the attack upon the Wide Awake, amid loud hissing all the while from the hotel side of the street. At this juncture the word was given—"Charge, Wide Awakes!" The torches shot across the street as from one electric impulse, and the Chivalry retreated pell-mell into the hotel, though not until a few had a reminder left upon their countenances, that it is impolitic as well as ill-bred to interfere in this latitude with an orderly assembly of freemen.

—The St. Paul *Times* says it has the best authority for saying that the St. Paul *Pioneer*, now supporting Douglas, will, in a few days, drop the Little Sucker, and support Breckinridge.

—The Republicans of New York city are doing a large business in the naturalization of German voters. Some sixty are turned out all made every day.

Emancipation Scheme.—It is stated that there is a grand emancipation scheme now in embryo in Western Virginia, which will develop itself in the course of the coming winter. The movement is to have for its leader "a distinguished gentleman from Eastern Virginia, not regarded as particularly sound upon the slavery question for many years past."

Florida.—The Douglas men have not been able to get an electoral ticket in this State. The men appointed all decline the honor. Breckinridge and Bell seem to have the field to themselves.

—The estimate of the presidential vote of Massachusetts by the Boston *Traveller* is: Lincoln 90,000; Douglas, 30,000; Bell, 25,000; Breckinridge, 10,000.

—The Delaware *Gazette* having said that the Democratic party had made this government what it is, Prentice replies, acknowledging it, and says: "If you want to know just what it is, read the exposition of the Covode Committee."

—The Nunda, N.Y *News* says: We learn from reliable authority that over one hundred voters nearly all Germans, in the town of Grove, about eight miles from here, who formerly voted the Democratic ticket, have, with scarcely an exception, declared their intention of voting for Honest Old Abe.

—A Douglas speaker at Syracuse we asked to define Mr. Douglas's position upon the slavery question. Said he: "Mr. Douglas believes that if slavery aint a mind to go where she aint a mind to, she may stay where she is."

An Old Opinion.—The Rochester *Union*, now a very noisy Douglas paper, a few years ago did not think so much of the great squatter chief. In 1853 it denounced him as a man who would "sell his friends (provided only he can make anything by so doing) with less scruple than a Southerner will sell a vicious slave," and again, in 1858, after Mr. Douglas had opposed Lecompton, the same paper said of him: "According to our conception of the politics of the past few years, Mr. Douglas's course HAS BEEN FRAUGHT WITH MORE PERMANENT MISCHIEF THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER MAN, with perhaps a single exception."

A Political Pot-Pie.—The Douglas-Bell-Everetts of Cincinnati issued the following call for a meeting, a few days ago:

Grand Union Meeting.—Mass meeting of the National Conservative men, at the city of Portsmouth, Sept. 21, 1860. Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Hon. W. Allen, Hon. David Tod, Gen. Leslie Combs, Hon. W. H. Wadsworth, Hon. John Young Brown, Hon. C. Vallandigham, Col. P. Von Trump, Hon. J. Scott Harrison, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, have been invited.

Streaks of fat and streaks of lean, sandwiched by a master *cuisine*.

—A Southern paper speaks of David Paul Brown, the famous criminal lawyer, of Philadelphia, as "a leading abolitionist." Mr. Brown is an active supporter of the Bell and Everett ticket, and is not considered even moderately "abolition" in that region.

But, then, ten years ago, Mr. Brown was regarded, and justly, as one of the most radical abolitionists in the country. Time's change, are wonderful.

—The Louisville *Democrat*, in referring to the *Beaver Dam Democrat*, expresses the profane opinion that "just two-third's of the name is appropriate."

—Hon. Shelton F. Leake, sitting member of Congress from Virginia, announces himself as against disunion, notwithstanding the threatenings of ex-Speaker Orr.

—The Committee of fifteen, appointed by the Union meeting at the Cooper Institute, have dragged up drowning fusion by the locks; but it does not yet appear whether it has life enough in its body to run the race against Lincoln. At all events, it must be considerably weaker than if it had never fallen into the water, and had not sunk the fatal third time before it was pulled out.—*New York World*.

—In this city the process of change amounts to a revolution, especially in the German wards. The constant accessions, amounting to scores daily, to the Wide-Awake organization, now come almost entirely from the Democratic ranks. The lantern, the hat and the cape are made the evidences of the new and living faith. Push on the glorious work!—*Buffalo Com. Advertiser*.

Not a Candidate.—Daniel E. Sickles publishes a letter in which he says that he is not a candidate for re-nomination to Congress. Who cares?

Declines.—John Anderson, one of the electors on the Douglas ticket in New York, writes a letter to Dean Richmond, refusing to serve. His name was placed on the ticket during his absence in Europe.

Marshall County.—A friend, writing from La Prairie, Marshall county, in this State, after giving an account of a pole-raising, succeeded by a meeting attended by from 1,500 to 2,000 people, whereat speeches were made by Judge Bangs, Dr. Boal, and Mr. Powell of Chillicothe, continues as follows:

Last fall our county was considered among the Democratic counties. This fall, we will, without doubt, give "Honest Old Abe" a handsome majority. There are a great many within my knowledge who voted for Douglas two years ago, but intend voting the Republican ticket at the coming election.

Movements of Douglas.—Dancing, like a mountebank, on the side-walk in front of the Syracuse House.

—William A. Cromwell, Esq., Postmaster of South Berwick, Me., and Democratic member of the last Legislature, is out in a letter repudiating Douglas and the whole concern. He is a gentleman of character and integrity, and will exert a decisive influence for the right.

—George G. Bellows, son of the Rev. Dr. Bellows, and a very eloquent speaker, is on the stump for Lincoln. He has hitherto been identified with the American party.

—It is reported that the Douglas Massachusetts State Central Committee have a letter from the Hon. Erasmus D. Beach, declining the nomination for Governor tendered him by the Springfield Convention.

—At a Wide-Awake meeting in New York, E. G. Brown, Esq., addressed the meeting, and said he had always been a Democrat, and had eben spoken for Douglas during the present campaign, until he saw the error of his ways, and was now heart and soul for Lincoln, as he found he could not possibly swallow the Brooks pill.

—The Douglasites and Bell Everetts of the Erie, (N. Y.) District, have united on Solomon G. Haven, O. L. W., as their candidate for Congress. They also support the same County ticket.

—Democratic State Conventions hereafter in New York will be a useless expense of time and money. Richmond, Cagger, Brooks, Josh and John Henry, and other commercial politicians, will take charge of that particular business. All the others will have to do will be to vote as per order.

—It is said the District Attorney of New York propose to lay a complaint before the Grand Jury against Cagger, Green, Henry, Brooks & Co., for a violation of the statute against "Ticket Swindling."

—Of the Democrats who went from Baldwinsville, (New York,) to hear Douglas speak, and who saw him dance upon the balcony at Syracuse, *thirteen* have since bolted the course and declared for Lincoln. Douglas seems to have miserable luck with his personal exhibitions.

—A Syracuse paper says that there was no room for reasonable doubt as to the "nature of the disease" with which Douglas was afflicted while in that city.—*Buffalo Express*.

Does the *Express* mean to insinuate that he was "depressed in spirits?"—*Albany Statesman*.

No. Probably the *Express* means to say that Douglas was "depressed by spirits."

—A Wide-Awake company has been formed at Columbus, Wisconsin, and Edward Jussen elected captain. Mr. J. is a brother-in-law of Carl Schurz, and has always heretofore acted with the Democracy.

—A vote was taken on the train from Michigan City to Lafayette on Tuesday, and resulted in counting 318 for Lincoln, 111 for Douglas, and 37 for Breckinridge.

HAYTI AND COLORED EMIGRATION.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

TRANSLATED FROM THE HAYTIAN MONITEUR, OFFICIAL ORGAN OF GEFFRARD'S GOVERNMENT.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
Office of the Secretary of State of Interior and of Agriculture, Bureau of Emigration.

REPORT.

To his Excellency, the President of Hayti:

President—I believe the time has come to submit to your Excellency the result of labors undertaken by your order on the question of emigration into our country of men of our race.—After having examined, under different points of view, this important subject, it is time to substitute action for preliminary studies of the move that definitive questions are now proposed to the Government of the Republic. Men who have appreciated the riches of our soil, the mildness of our national manners, the working of our institutions, the good intentions of your Excellency, desire to put their hands to the work. Direct propositions have been addressed to us; demands for information have been made of us; time presses; they ought to be replied to.

On the other hand, we ought to state that in all that portion of our hemisphere which extends from the rivers St. Lawrence to Orenoco a work of expulsion of population is in progress to which we ought not to remain inattentive. To profit by this movement of welcoming men of our own blood, the victims of these outrageous persecutions, is to continue this work of reformation undertaken by the founders of the Republic and to remain faithful to the national traditions.

I will, firstly, review what has been done by my predecessors and by myself, to forward this question to a practical result; and then I will submit to your Excellency the conclusions which it seems to me proper to adopt.

On the 22d of August, 1859, the Government, by a circular of the Secretary of State of the Interior and of Agriculture, made an appeal to all persons of our race who suffer from the prejudice of color. Hayti offers them a refuge and facilities to come and establish themselves among us. To agriculturalists, particularly, they guarantee an immediate position, in harmony with their pecuniary positions. They may become landed proprietors, farmers, or laborers, on half [*a moitie fruits*] or by the week. Those among them who had not the means of paying their passage would be received at the expense of the Government.

It was stated that the immigrants would be excused from military service—the service of the national guard alone being obligatory on all citizens.

Convinced of the importance of informing families who desired to come to our country of the liberality of our populations in matter of religious belief, the government guaranteed, conformably with the dispositions of our laws, the public exercise of the worship that each of them professed.

This appeal was received abroad with numerous commendations, emenating as well from those who were immediately interested as from the friends of humanity. It increased the honorable position of the government which enabled us to throw afar off a ray of civilization.

But this, the first step made by our government, was only a general enunciation of generous intentions. Subsequent relations with men well disposed to our race, have called our attention to points of detail which it was useful to examine, and to which it became necessary to give precise replies.

The government declares, first of all, that an absolute submission to the laws of the country was the chief of conditions. Liberal and Republican, these laws offer serious guarantees to all. They satisfy as well in civil as political order, all the legitimate wants of our advanced society. In making known its dispositions, it was in reply to questions proposed; (meanwhile all the points of detail were not examined); they were enlightened. Our interior state is little known abroad; we judge it necessary to dissipate all doubts which might exist in the minds of foreigners.

This, the Government said that it possessed in all points of the country, demesne lands in large tracts; that, among them, there was lands of excellent quality; that the laws authorized us to sell them; that the price of them was moderate; that, at different points, the extent was so great that groups of a hundred to two hundred families would be able to establish themselves thereon;

That to each of these groups sites would be granted, a title guaranteed, for the establishment of schools and chapels, *whatever might be the religious belief of the members of the settlement*;

That, in their declaration of intention to become Haytiens and renounce all other nationalities, the emigrants would have the right of purchasing land;

That, to honest laborers, vigorous but poor, who might not be in position to purchase, we give all the desirable facilities for obtaining remunerative work,—either as farmers, as interested on shares, (that is, paying one half the crop as rent for the farm, house and manufactories), or as day laborers; work of which the profit would enable them, in a short time, if men of economy and good conduct, to become proprietors;

That, further, the public Treasury would pay the passage of this class of persons, at the rate of 15 piastres (American dollars) for each adult man or woman, or of 8 piastres for each child of less than 12 years of age, or old persons over 60;

That all the immunities which other citizens of the Republic enjoy, will be accorded to them after a residence of one year in the Republic;

That the exercise of all religious views are protected by our laws, and that our national manners guaranteed an unlimited tolerance of all beliefs;

That the formation of commercial companies, existing in other countries, was authorized by our laws;

That these laws recognize:

Societies with a collective name, without the necessity of preliminary authorization;

Anonymous societies with the approbation of the statutes by the government.

That, under the empire of this legislation companies might be formed as well for the exploration of mines or forests as the establishment of manufactures;

That we have no patent right laws, but that the principle exists in our civil law and is capable of expansion;

That the government cannot engage itself to encourage by a protective tariff, articles which might be manufactured in Hayti; but that manufacturers will find a sufficient guarantee in our actual tariff, which has always averaged 20 per cent. on the purchase value. As our fiscal legislature derives its chief revenues from custom house duties, it is not likely that it will for some time to come abandon this system;

That the chief articles of food being always abundant, there is no necessity for emigrants bringing provisions from abroad, and consequently of having the payment of custom house duties thereon; but that machines, agricultural implements and useful effects shall be free of entry;

That, as to the exportation of products, no change will be made in the present custom house duties;

That the cordial reception given at St. Mark to the Louisana emigrants by our people, so naturally hospitable, was a proof of the cordial reception in reserve for those who may subsequently arrive;

That nothing shall contravene the religious scruples of those who regard it as a duty to abstain from all occupations on the Sabbath; it is proper to state, however, that the monthly review of the National Guard has been held on the first Sunday of the month; but it will be easy to make a legal modification of this arrangement;

That a temporary lodging, for the first eight days, shall be offered to those arriving, while waiting or traveling to a new destination;

That independently of the schools that these new citizens may create, the existing government which occupies itself without ceasing with the care of public instruction, has founded and will still found numerous establishments of education, in which the monthly charges, is next to nothing, and gratuitous to the poor;

That our laws deprive no one of the right of quitting the country when they see fit; yet that the Haytian who deserts his country in the time of war, loses forever his quality of a citizen. The immigrants who may not desire to remain in Hayti, will be at liberty to reembark; but those whose introduction into the country shall have been at public cost, shall not be permitted to leave until after three years residence or until they repay the expense which they occasioned to the government.

The government would not have regarded its task as complete if it had not collected the most circumstantial facts on every point relating to this grave question. After receiving the order of your excellency, I addressed on the 20th of March last, a circular to the commanders of the arrondissement of of the councils of the communes, instructing them to inform all the population of the country of the condition of men of the African race abroad, and to ask from them an energetic co-operation in the event that a great number of persons should resolve to take up their abode in Hayti. These circulars have been made public to the responses they have called forth testify the most lively sentiments of fraternity. Extending to the administrator of finances in their capacity of managers of the national domains, this correspondence, which has been carried on rapidly and of which it is only possible, President, to submit to you a synopsis, has given us good proofs of a general good will: Here there are offers of public subscriptions; there they wish to charge themselves with the care of a certain number of persons; in an infinity of places they will give [lease] lands on halfs, some will rent, others sell them; in fine, all are disposed to make all proper arrangements."

The Report then proceeded to give arrondissement by arrondissement "a brief statement of the recent public and private estate which can be bought, leased or worked on shares; from which we judge that at least 50,000 could immediately domiciled in Hayti. It speaks also of the eagerness with which the public officers and influential citizens had the prospect of the government of making Hayti the chosen land of the colored race; without a good map, however, (and there is no acurate map of Hayti published in the U. S.) or without accompanying geographical details, which would merely lengthen this article, this part of the report would be unsuited to the columns of an American journal.

The Report concludes by recommending—1st. The nomination of agents to foreign countries to promote a colored emigration; 2d. The immediate designation of the town of Cape Haytien, St. Mark Port au Prince, Gonaives and Cayes as ports of disembarkment for emigrants with the power of adding Port de Paix, Meragoane, Peremie, Aguin and Jackmel in case of need; 3d. The nomination of two Inspectors of the North and South, (of Hayti) for the purpose of surveying the public lands and making an exact description of them; 4th. The ordering from the U. S. of a certain number of wooden houses which could be immediately put up for emigrants; 4th. The placing at the disposal of each Haytian bureau of emigration a locality destined to receive the emigrants on their disembarkment, of authorizing them to provide for their wants for the first 8 days; 5th. The printing of three thousand copies of this Report.

The Report is signed by F. J. Joseph, Secretary of the Interior and of Agriculture. This was followed by an ordinance (*Arrete*) of President Geffrard, decreeing the recommendations with which the Report concluded.

In the concluding portion of the Secretary's Report, he says:

"There ought to be, doubtless, still further "means taken, (that is still greater inducements "given to emigrants,) but for this purpose it is "necessary to have legislative authority."

The Chambers open to-day; and laws to favor emigration will be introduced. The price of the best government lands will be fixed at a lower rate than that of our wild Western lands, and it is even stated that to large colonies of intelligent men, of well established character, certain fertile tracts of country will be gratuitously given.

Port au Prince, Hayti, Aug. 23d, 1860.

* There are 10 arrondissements of counties in Hayti.

THE UNITARY HOUSEHOLD.

Statement of E. F. Underwood.

We copied, a few days ago, from the New York *Times*, an *expose* of the licentiousness and beastiality said to prevail in the Unitary Household New York, of which E. F. Underhill was the Chief. Mr. U. replies in a two column letter in the paper in which the charges originally appeared; and in justice to him and the inmates of his boarding house, we copy so much of his answer as relates to the accusation of free-love and other immorality:

I shall not attempt to reply *seriatim* to the statements which the *Times* has thus given to the world about an establishment whose principles are truthfully stated above. I will state, however, that from beginning to end the article is filled with falsehoods. In reference to the early history of the so called Free Love League, which was a pseudonym applied by persons outside of it, the article is replete with misstatements. The project of the Unitary Household was never discussed in "private" meetings prior to its organization, nor at any meetings whatever.

Its existence was not kept secret, and even the writer of the first expose, as it is called, was informed by me, as I informed scores of others, of the project, and what I hoped to accomplish by it, weeks before its publication. So far from the co-operators being made up of those who were identified with the "League" already mentioned, only three out of thirty inmates of the house had ever been present or knew anything of it. The positive assertion of the writer that the statement of its being "an experiment in cheap living was intended to cloak the real design and purpose of the enterprise," which design and purpose is subsequently set forth in accusations of adultery, fornication, lust, the debauching of children, universal license, incest, abortion and general depravity, is an atrocious lie; and further, that any foundation exists for such a wholesale accusation of the worst crimes against the inmates of the Household, I pronounce to be a false and malignant libel upon the character of hundreds of as respectable and, to use a conventional term, "conservative" persons, as can be found in the city of New York. In the case of a gentleman who was publicly married to the "daughter of a leading socialist," by the minister of the church of which the lady was a member, the author of the libel grossly falsifies the entire matter. As an appropriate sequel to this libelous statement, I would add that neither the gentleman or lady were free-lovers, nor were there from the beginning to the end of the experiment, a score of persons out of hundreds, who had expressed any sympathy with free love. Nor was it a subject often alluded to in the house. I do not deny that in several instances parties, apparently respectable, became inmates of the house, who afterwards were discovered to be of bad character. Is there a hotel in the United States of the same proportions which has not been similarly imposed upon? and the remedy which other hotels and boarding-houses apply in such cases, I applied when the fact became apparent, namely, the expulsion of the parties. But certainly, Mr. Editor, the conduct which occasioned the most scandal in the Household during its whole history, and which was admitted by all to have been the most outrageous, was the following: A man in a drunken frenzy, in the presence of his family and servants, knocked his wife down, dealing several powerful blows, and followed up this demonstration by choking her until she was rescued from his grasp by the interference of others, so much bruised that she was unable to appear for several days in the public apartments of the house. Several families demanded of me that he should be expelled. Out of sympathy for those dependent upon him, I did not comply with the demand. That man, Mr. Editor, is the source of the libel which has been spread before the world in the *Times*. There never was a "simultaneous stampede of twenty families from the house," or of any other number. In May last, five families left the house to go to the country, two of them, to my knowledge, with the intention of returning in the fall.

Terrible Railroad Collision in England.

The particulars of the late fearful collision on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railroad have been received. On Monday, the 3d instant, a large number of excursionists had left Colne, Barnberry, Acrington, and other towns, for Manchester. They returned at night by three trains, the first of which reached its destination safely. While the second, consisting of eighteen cars, was starting from Helmshore station, where there is a long and steep grade, the coupling chains broke back of the third carriage, leaving fifteen behind. The latter began to move slowly backwards, but with gradually accelerating force for nearly four hundred yards, when they came into collision with the third train with a fearful crash. Two of the carriages were broken to atoms, and several others much shattered. The engineer of the third train did his best to stop the locomotive, and then lay down on the bed of the engine. Strange to say he escaped without injury. But the scene outside was frightful.

On removing the wreck it was ascertained that eleven persons had been killed, while about one hundred had suffered more or less severe injuries. The iron of which the broken links were made is said to have been of bad quality; but independent of this there appears to have been much mismanagement. Of the fifteen detached carriages only two were supplied with brakes, and but one guard was in charge of them. There was another in the forward part of the train, but he never appears to have made an attempt to get on the receding cars, nor was there a passenger ready to apply the second brake. When the collision occurred, the fifteen carriages were moving not much faster than a walking pace, so that some minutes must have elapsed in making the distance stated. The locomotive, meantime, switched off to the other track, and proceeded backward to give notice to the other train, but too late to avoid the fearful result. Had the second brake only been applied within a reasonable time, it is probable the catastrophe would not have occurred. A curve prevented the engineer of the third train from seeing the other in time to avoid the collision.

Death of the Notorious "Rosina Townsend."—Mrs. Moffatt, of Castleton, once notorious as Rosina Townsend, the keeper of the house of ill-fame on Thomas street, New York, where Helen Jewett was murdered nearly a quarter of a century since, died at Castleton, below this city, on Saturday last, she has resided in that village for nearly twenty years, and was a very exemplary member of the Methodist Church. She was a woman of active benevolence, and was foremost in every movement to ameliorate the condition of the poor. It was supposed by many that when she died she might throw some additional light upon the murder of Helen Jewett, which caused such intense excitement throughout the country at the time of the trial, but she never revealed it. What little property she had she bequeathed to her husband, with whom she had lived contented and happy for many years.

—Mr. J. M. Adams, one of the editors of the Binghampton *Democrat*, died at his residence in Binghampton Monday morning, aged thirty years. His death was caused by fever, contracted during his labors as Deputy-Marshal for taking the census.

FOR NETT CASH ONLY.
2000 pieces Madder Prints at 4 cents.
2000 pcs. new styles, Madder Prints, colors warranted, Sixpence—regular price, 9 and 10 cents.
2000 pcs. choice styles, Philip Allen and American Print Works Prints, regular shilling Styles, for 8 cents!
25 cases best Merrimack Prints, for 10 cents!
100 pieces, new styles, Bright Colors, PRINTED CASHMERES, for one shilling—regular price, 2 shillings.
300 pieces, Newest and Best Styles, Manchester, Hamilton and Pacific Delaines, for one and sixpence—regular price two shillings and 2s. 6d.
200 pieces Mohairs for 10 cents.
100 pcs. Full Width, English Merinos, 6 yards for a Dress, good quality, for 1s. 6d.—worth 2s. 6d.
200 pcs. Fine White Flannel, all Wool, 3 shilling quality for 2 shillings.
100 pcs. Heavy Red Twilled Flannels, for 2 shillings and sixpence—worth 3 shillings.
1000 pieces Good Bleached Shirting, ten cent quality, for Sixpence.
1000 pieces, Extra Width and Quality, BLEACHED SHIRTING, worth 12 cents, for 10 cents.
1000 pieces Best Brown Shirting, made in the United States, yard wide, for one shilling, regular price one shilling and sixpence.
500 pieces Genuine GUIONS AND RICHARDSON'S FINE, PURE LINENS, for 2s. 6d. and 3s.—worth four shillings.
AN UNLIMITED VARIETY OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
And Satinetts,
FOR MEN AND BOYS—EVERY PIECE A BARGAIN!
We are receiving daily from Auction,
Silks, Shawls, Rich Dress Goods, &c.,
Many of which we are selling below the manufacturing cost!
CLOAKS OF EVERY KIND.
We Import and Manufacture extensively, and always have in store the latest French Novelties, and exact copies of them, of our own make, made and trimmed in the best manner, for the
RETAIL PRICE OF THE MATERIALS.
We bought at the auction sales of Messrs. Thiron Mallard and Paturle Lupin, (the best makers in the world,) over 350 pieces of
FRENCH MERINOS,
At the Lowest Prices Ever Known.
Do not Buy Goods Elsewhere
AT ANY PRICE!
WM. H. ROSS & CO.
167 and 169 Lake Street.

EVERYTHING NEW.
Our New Goods are now coming in,
Including all the Novelties in
LADIES' BELTS, BELT RIBBONS,
CLASPS, &c. HAIR NETS AND FANS.
FRENCH AND GERMAN CORSETS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c., &c.
ADDISON GRAVES,
LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

WESTERN DENTAL DEPOT.
Dentists' Material.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
Great Western
INSTRUMENT DEPOT.
We have fitted up rooms over our Wholesale Drug Store, exclusively for our Dental and Surgical business, and invite an examination of our Stock, which will be found the LARGEST WEST OF NEW YORK.
J. H. REED & Co.,
144 and 146 Lake st.

BOSTON CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
NO. 152 LAKE STREET,
Next door east of Marine Bank Building,
Has opened with the Largest and Best Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.
Which will be offered at Wholesale and Retail, comprising all the best styles of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gaiters, Boots and Slippers, &c. and Men's, Boy's and Youth's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, which will be sold at full 25 per cent less than ever before offered in Chicago.
The subscriber, in establishing the Boston City Boot and Shoe Store, aims at making it the best Emporium of the kind in the West, and feels assured that from his facilities in procuring goods direct from the manufacturers he will be able to sell them to suit all classes.
A. M. MILLER, Agent.

FLAX SEED WANTED.
Having commenced the manufacture of
Linseed Oil at Chicago,
I am prepared to pay the highest market price for
FLAX SEED.
OIL CAKE for sale at all times.
O. A. ROGERS, No. 3 Hilliard's Block.
Cor. of Clark and S. Water st., Chicago.

DAGUERREOTYPES.
The Best and Cheapest in the City,
At HESLER'S, 113 Lake Street.
Photographs.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
At HESLER'S, 113 Lake street.
IVORYTYPES.
The Best and Cheapest in the City.
AT HESLER'S, 113 LAKE STREET
MELAINOTYPES,
The Best and Cheapest in the City,
At HESLER'S, 113 Lake Street.
AMBROTYPES,
The Best and Cheapest in the city,
AT HESLER'S, No. 113 LAKE ST.

S. W. RIPLEY,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
96 AND 98 LAKE STREET,
(Over Am. Express Co.'s Office.)
Respectfully announces to the trade generally, throughout the Northwest, that he has received his Fall Stock of
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
Being one of the largest and best selected stocks west of New York. Availing himself of the advantage of the recent forced Auction Sales in New York, he is enabled to offer UNPARALLELED INDUCEMENTS in prices.
Orders solicited, and promptly attended to by experienced salesmen.
Dealers in the above line of Goods, will consult their best interests by examining his stock before purchasing elsewhere. S. W. RIPLEY.

C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO.,
Broadway, New York,
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Would invite all
Cash and Prompt Paying Buyers
From the West to visit them. Their Stock is large, and the
SALESROOMS THE LARGEST IN AMERICA.
Great inducements are offered to buyers for Cash.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
49—South Water Street.—49
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
News, Ledger, Writing
—AND—
FLAT PAPERS
Of Every Description.
Straw and Tar Boards,
PRINTING INK,
And Envelopes
AT LOW PRICES.

MUDGE'S
American Sherry,
THE NORTHWEST
PRODUCING ITS OWN WINE.
A Great Want Supplied.
A Pure Wine of a flavor that competent judges pronounce superior to most of the high priced wines sold in this country, is now being produced by the undersigned from the
Strawberry Variety of Rhubarb.
Sold at manufacturer's prices by
J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, Ill.
I. R. MUDGE, Belvidere, Ill., Sept. 1, 1860.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
—AT—
233............LAKE STREET............233
Corner of Franklin street.
Self-Sealing, Self-Testing, Reliable
Fruit Cans and Jars,
Winship's Self-Ventilating Refrigerator,
Masser's Five Minute Ice Cream Freezer,
Ice Boxes, Water-Coolers, Pumps, Garden Engines, Rubber Hose, &c., &c.
Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Plumbing and Jappaning done promptly.
THOMAS GEORGE,
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CROCKERY AND GLASS.
BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48... Lake St., Chicago... 48
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS,
BRITANNIA AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FLUID AND KEROSENE LAMPS.
Table-Cutlery and Looking-Glasses,
Ask the Attention of Dealers to their
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS.
Which they offer low for Cash or good Notes.

CONICAL VOLUTE
STEEL CAR SPRINGS,
Manufactured by
The Metallic Car Spring Company
OF NEW YORK.
Freight or Passenger Cars.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
197 South Water street, Chicago.

PIG IRON AND COAL.
200 Tons No. 1 Central City Pig Iron.
100 " " Gartsherrie (Scotch) Pig Iron.
100 " " Glengarnock (Scotch) Pig Iron.
40 " " Coltness (Scotch) Pig Iron.
500 " Best quality Sugar Loaf Lump Lehigh Coal.
To arrive and for sale in lots to suit.
A. B. MEEKER,
of North Wells street.

TRAPANI COARSE PACKING SALT, in bulk,
LIVERPOOL SALT, in sacks,

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
DOCTOR SEELYE'S
Liquid Catarrh Remedy.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET

500 Pieces
MERRIMAC PRINTS
9 Cents per yard at Wholesale.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

250 Pieces Real English
BRUSSELS CARPETS.
90 Cents per Yard at Retail.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

300 PIECES
Hamilton and Pacific
DELANES.
17 1-2 Cents per Yard at Wholesale.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

H. M. HIGGINS,
No. 117 Randolph Street.
BASS DRUMS,
TENOR DRUMS,
All Sizes and Prices.
BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
Cheaper than the Cheapest.
PIANO STOOLS—Fine Rosewood Piano Stools, from $10 to $12. Iron Frames, $5 to $8.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS
PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, NEW SCALE
PIANO FORTES,
From $250 to $1,000.
—AT—
H. M. HIGGINS,
No. 117 Randolph Street.

HOME MANUFACTURE.
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Full Assortment and Richest Patterns, for sale at
EASTERN PRICES.

LOCOMOTIVE HEAD LIGHT
—AND—
Lantern Manufactory.
For Sale at Eastern Prices.
L. A. HAMBLEN & Co.,
47 & 49 State.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
WOOLEN YARNS,
WOOLEN HOSIERY,
BOYS' HAND-KNIT SOCKS,
INFANTS' WOOL HOSE,
New Worsted Goods.
THE CORTEZA SLEEVE,
RUSSIAN HOOD,
ESQUIMAUX FANS,
CHOICE MARIPOSAS,
Hoods, Mittens, Gaiters, Socks, &c.
HAIR NETTS,
IN SILK, CHENILLE, AND WORSTED
Commenced Slippers,
And Embroidery materials of all kinds.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 - LASALLE ST., - 41
Opposite Hoffman's Bank.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL'S
Caloric Job Printing
ESTABLISHMENT.
BILL HEADS at low prices.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
CIRCULARS, in tasty style.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
BUSINESS CARDS, quick and cheap.
JONES PERDUE & SMALL.
LETTER HEADS AND ENVELOPES.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
Stationers and Blank Manufacturers.

PURE NATIVE WINES AND BRANDIES.
HALSEY & KING,
AGENTS,
156.........CLARK STREET.........156
READ!—This may certify that we have received from Messrs. Halsey & King samples of
BOGEN'S CATAWBA BRANDY,
Of the Vintage of 1854, and that we have analyzed the same, and can cheerfully recommend it as A PURE AND SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Catawba Brandy—EQUAL IF NOT SUPERIOR TO ANY OF THE IMPORTED BRANDIES OF THE SAME AGE. We have also received from their samples of JAQUES' SWEET WINE, which we have analyzed, and found to be ENTIRELY FREE FROM ADULTERATION.
J. V. Z. BLANEY,
G. A. MARINER,
Chicago, Aug. 28th, 1860.

THE NEW AMERICAN WATCH.
IN ORDER TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF Gentlemen who prefer a thinner watch than those usually made by us, we have lately issued a new style of watch of the three-quarter plate model, especially designed for this purpose.
In establishing this new series, it has also been our design to produce a watch in every way superior to the best and highest priced products of the most reputable of English and Swiss watch manufacturers; and no labor or expense has been spared to this end.
FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
Of Waltham, Mass.
ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents,
182 Broadway, N. Y.

177 - RANDOLPH-ST. - 177
Third Store East of Briggs House.
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
177 Randolph Street.

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS.
90 . . Clark Street. . . 90
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO'S
GEO. A. PRINCE'S MELODEONS.
PIANOS TO RENT.

BIRD CAGES—BIRD CAGES!
Large Stock, Great Variety.
BREEDING, MOCKING BIRD and CANARY
BIRD CAGES,
Bird Baths, Cuttle Bone, Canary Seed, &c., &c.

1860. Boots & Shoes. 1860.
PEARSON & DANA,
40......LAKE STREET, (up-stairs)......40
Manufacturers and Jobbers in
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Special Notices.
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Greeley's Bourbon B
Two Verdicts from
Diarrhoea, Dysentery,
Established, A. D. 1751
Those who are Curio
Plumbing.
GAS PIPE AND FI
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R. D. McFARL
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PLUMBING ESTABL
Dentists' Car
FULLER & ALB
DENTAL DEPOT IN C
JONES & W
Stationery
BUTLER & HUNT,
D. A. INGERSOLL,
Public Houses
LAKE HO
CHICAGO, ILL
FIRST CLASS H
JULIEN HOUSE, Dub
Bags.
BAGS—BAGS—BAGS
CHICAGO BAG A
NEW YORK ST
THE INVALID

500 Pieces

[illegible]RRIMAC PRINTS

[illegible] Cents per yard at Wholesale.

P. PALMER,

114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

250 Pieces Real English

[illegible]USSELS CARPETS.

90 Cents per Yard at Retail.

P. PALMER,

114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

300 PIECES

Hamilton and Pacific

DELANES.

[illegible] Cents per Yard at Wholesale.

P. PALMER,

114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

H. M. HIGGINS,

No. 117 Randolph Street.

[illegible]ASS DRUMS,

TENOR DRUMS,

All Sizes and Prices.

BRASS INSTRUMENTS,

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

PIANO STOOLS—Fine Rosewood Piano Stools, from $10 to $18. Iron Frames, $6 to $8.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS

[illegible] INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, NEW SCALE

PIANO FORTES,

From $250 to $1,000,

—AT—

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No. 117 Randolph Street.

HOME MANUFACTURE.—

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Full Assortment and Richest Patterns, for sale at

EASTERN PRICES.

LOCOMOTIVE HEAD LIGHT

—AND—

Lantern Manufactory.

For Sale at Eastern Prices.

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ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,

WOOLEN YARNS,

WOOLEN HOSIERY,

BOYS' HAND-KNIT SOCKS,

INFANTS' WOOL HOSE,

New Worsted Goods.

THE CORTEZA SLEEVE,

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ESQUIMAUX PANTS,

CHOICE MARIPOSAS,

Hoods, Mittens, Gaiters, Socks, &c.

HAIR NETTS,

IN SILK, CHENILLE, AND WORSTED.

Commenced Slippers,

And Embroidery materials of all kinds.

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JONES, PERDUE & SMALL'S

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ESTABLISHMENT.

BILL HEADS at low prices.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
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CIRCULARS, in tasty style.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
122 Lake street.

BUSINESS CARDS, quick and cheap.

JONES PERDUE & SMALL,
122 Lake street.

LETTER HEADS AND ENVELOPES.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
Stationers and Blank Manufacturers,
122 Lake street.

PURE NATIVE WINES AND BRANDIES.

HALSEY & KING,

AGENTS,

168............CLARK STREET...........168

READ!—This may certify that we have received from Messrs. Halsey & King samples of

BOGEN'S CATAWBA BRANDY,

Of the Vintage of 1858, and that we have analyzed the same, and can cheerfully recommend it as A PURE AND SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Catawba Brandy—EQUAL IF NOT SUPERIOR TO ANY OF THE IMPORTED BRANDIES OF THE SAME AGE. We have also received from their samples of JAQUES' SWEET WINES, which we have analyzed, and found to be ENTIRELY FREE FROM ADULTERATION.

J. V. Z. BLANEY, } Chemists.
G. A. MARINER, }

Chicago, Aug. 20th, 1860.

THE NEW AMERICAN WATCH.

IN ORDER TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF Gentlemen who prefer a thinner watch than those usually made by us, we have lately issued a new style of watch on the three-quarter plate model, especially designed for this purpose.

In establishing this new series, it has also been our design to produce a watch in every way superior to the best and highest priced products of the most reputable of English and Swiss watch manufacturers; and no labor or expense has been spared to this end.

In all respects of fine and durable material, of external and internal finish, accurate compensation and adjustment, of mathematically just proportions, and of PRACTICAL RESULTS our new three-quarter plate watch challenges competition with any in the world.

FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH CO., Of Waltham, Mass.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents, 182 Broadway, N. Y.

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Third Store East of Briggs House.

NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.

I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases,

SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,

with a general assortment of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I would invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers, and others. JOHN RANKIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer, 177 Randolph street.

W. W. KIMBALL,

DEALER IN

PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS.

90 . . Clark Street. . . 90

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S

Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.

GEO. A. PRINCE'S MELODEONS,

PIANOS TO RENT.

Apply at Music Store, 90 South Clark street.

BIRD CAGES—BIRD CAGES!

Large Stock, Great Variety.

BREEDING, MOCKING BIRD and CANARY

BIRD CAGES,

Bird Baths, Cuttle Bone, Canary Seed, &c., &c.

Dealers are invited to examine our stock, as it would be [illegible]

H. C. Van Schaack, Jr., No. 67 State street, Chicago.

General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

1860. Boots & Shoes. 1860.

PEARSON & DANA.

60......LAKE STREET, (up-stairs)......60

Manufacturers and Jobbers in

Boots and Shoes,

[illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ Chills and Fever! Chills and Fever!—Of all the remedies which have ever been offered before the public, for Fever and Ague, and which have received the highest encomiums from the press and the people, is DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS. Who would endure the torture arising from this terrible disease, when it can be so easily cured? Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers and icy chills alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a mere trifle? And yet how many families linger out a painful existence under this deadly blight, and do nothing but grope downward, until it becomes an epidemic in their daily meals, and yet they are not relieved. None but the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure these valuable Bitters, and save themselves intense agony.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These famous BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious TONIC and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LIVER COMPLAINTS, DIARRHŒA, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVER.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 26 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.

R. R. LANDON, Agent.

☞ Two Verdicts from two very important sources, in relation to

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

The first of these decisions is from the pen of Dr. Chilton, who has no equal in this country as an analytic chemist, and declares the dye to be absolutely free from deleterious ingredients. This may be called

THE SCIENTIFIC VERDICT.

The second decision is a popular one. The thousands who use the dye are unanimous in recommending it above all others, for the exquisite naturalness of the blacks and browns it imparts, and the rapidity of its effect. This is

THE PUBLIC VERDICT.

The documents which constitute these verdicts may be seen at the establishment of CHRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. It is sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Sold by JNO. D. PARK, 124 Lake street.

☞ Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.—Maguire's Compound Extract of Bene Plant is the best remedy known, for the cure of these diseases. In the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for its curative properties. For children teething it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, St. Louis, Missouri. Sold by Jno. D. Park, 124 Lake st., Chicago.

☞ Established, A. D. 1751.—Brandreth's Pills remove from the body, its cavities, the bowels, and the ways of the circulation, those dead matters, worn out body, which occasion that peculiar heavy feeling in joints, headaches, &c. These purely vegetable pills do not act upon healthy parts, except to cleanse and purify. Their timely use has saved many a valuable life, and BRANDRETH'S PILLS should, therefore, be in every house ready.

Dr. James Lull, of Potsdam, N. Y., writes, Aug. 11, 1860:

"I met with a man three weeks ago who had slightly injured his finger two or three days before, which caused immediate pain, swelling, and violent fever. When I saw him, the pain and swelling had extended to his shoulder, depriving him of rest or sleep. The hand was turning dark colored, and on the point of mortification. I got there at evening, and during the night I gave him a whole box of pills, applied a yeast poultice, and saved his life." Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal st., New York, and by all Druggists.

Sold by GEORGE E. STANTON, General Western Agent, 48 South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicine.

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Olawa & (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.

Brown & Wilder,

47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA,

Gas Fixtures.

The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns. Ten per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 30 cents per pound.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

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34....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO....34

—SALES IN—

Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER

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ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE!

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas and Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.

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DENTISTS,

....WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO,....

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DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO.

WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF

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(S. S. BINGHAM, MANAGER.)

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Constantly furnishing every variety of Dental merchandise, including their unrivalled

PORCELAIN TEETH,

Awarded thirty "first premiums" in the United States and Europe; Gold and Tin Foils, Gold, Silver and Platinum Plate and Wire, Operating Instruments, Office Furniture, Lathes, Corundum Wheels, Rolling Mills, &c. Terms strictly cash.

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BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of print:

[illegible]

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPERS, and every variety of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 1,000 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Fancy Stationery. 1,000 lbs. of Maynard & Noyes' celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Cash paid for Rags.

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BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

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I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books every description, ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, &c., bound in all styles. Old Books bound and rebound. All kinds of Binding done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate.

NO. 126 LAKE STREET,

Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 3534.

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LAKE HOUSE,

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FIRST CLASS HOTEL

Rates Only $1.50 Per Day.

Located near the Central Railroad Depots, at the crossing of Rush Street Bridge.

S. W. SEA & CO., Proprietors.

JULIEN HOUSE, Dubuque, Iowa.

—The Furniture, Fixtures, Billiard Tables and Bar Room Stock, together with the Lease of the Julien House, is offered for sale. The property will be sold cheap, and on liberal terms to a responsible party. The house has been re-fitted, and is now in perfect order. The house will be kept open for the convenience of the travelling public under the present management until disposed of. All letters of inquiry will be promptly answered. Address D. V. CORBIS, or HORACE POOR, Julien House, Dubuque, Iowa.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE,

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water street, Chicago. H. CLARKE & CO., 123 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with neatness and dispatch. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Corn Meal, Buckwheat, Feed, Seeds, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

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STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

[illegible] Wabash avenue, Chicago.

BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS

SIMEON FARWELL.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.—

[illegible] South Water street.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. [illegible]

GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels.

[illegible] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.

WM. TREGGRY,

[illegible] between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. [illegible]

THE INVALID'S HOME.

[illegible]

Money and Exchange

MONEY.—Notes secured by real estate or other collateral, running ten days to six months, wanted. To LET—Store, Offices and Lodging Rooms. B. F. SHERMAN, 114 Dearborn st.

MONEY TO LOAN

In Sums and for Terms to Suit.

BUSINESS PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

GREENEBAUM BROS.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.

CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.,

121 Lake st., Chicago.

MONEY LOANED

on first-class securities at the

Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,

NO. 63 CLARK STREET.

Three to five year Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper Discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. ☞ City Scrip wanted.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND,

IRELAND SCOTLAND,

And all other Countries in Europe.

The undersigned, having completed their arrangements for making exchange on the principal cities in Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, are now prepared to issue drafts for any amounts from £1 and upwards. Bills on Europe cashed at the highest rates. Advances made on grain, warehouse receipts, and shipments of produce to Eastern markets. Business paper discounted. CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., British Consulate, Custom House Building, 18 S. Lasalle st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

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DEALER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Agent for the British Commercial Life Ins. Co., and Notary Public.

NO. 5..............LARMON BLOCK..............NO. 5

N. E. cor. of Clark & Washington sts.

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Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders. EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

Business Cards.

FRISBIE BROTHERS, Dealers in HAY OF ALL KINDS, both Loose and Pressed, at 45 Market street. A large assortment always on hand and for sale, in large or small quantities. All persons in want of good articles are solicited to send their orders, which will be promptly filled, and delivered in any part of the city. H. N. FRISBIE. M. L. FRISBIE.

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COUNSELORS AT LAW

And Solicitors in Chancery.

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A. D. BRADLEY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Office—157 Randolph street, corner Lasalle.

REFERENCES:—Hon. Grant Goodrich, Hon. C. Haines, Hon. T. Hoyne, Hon. I. R. Arnold, Hon. E. S. Judd; H. D. Colvin, Esq., Samuel D. Ward, Esq., Charles Walker, Esq., C. B. Holden, Esq., Col. R. S. Shepard, Esq., John Raber, Esq., Aaron Haven, Esq.

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GEO. PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

REFERENCES:—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. S. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Bringer & Whitcomb, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres. Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; L. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Ferguson, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo.

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China, Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and Britannia Ware, No. 165 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

NO. 130 CLARK STREET,

Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.

JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED.

SPIES & BURT,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

No. 75 Chestnut, North Side,

Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union. References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.

FRED. ERICK SPIES. CALVIN C. BURT.

Co-Partnership Notices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I have admitted as Partner in business G. T. MOORE, late of the Merchant's Police, and we will continue the manufacture of Hair Jewelry, at the old stand, No. 81 Clark street, under the name of M. Campbell & Moore. M. CAMPBELL.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of

Shearer, Paine & Strong,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All business of the firm will be settled at the Old Stand, 203 Randolph street.

LEONARD R. SHEARER,
JOHN S. PAINE,
WM. W. STRONG.

Chicago, Sept. 18, 1860.

The business will hereafter be continued with increased facilities at the Old Stand,

203 Randolph Street,

Under the management of WM. W. STRONG, who will be glad to wait on all his old friends and customers, and to the public would say that a Large Stock and

LOW PRICES

will be the ruling motto. WM. W. STRONG.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of "G. S. Hubbard & Co." is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. The claims in favor or against said firm and all other matters connected therewith, will be settled by G. S. Hubbard or Chas. M. Hunt.

G. S. HUBBARD,
CHAS. M. HUNT,
E. TAYLOR.

Chicago, Sept. 1st, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—I have this day associated with me in the Lumber Business THOMAS W. TRIGG, under the name of Stouffer & Trigg, and will continue at my old stand, on Clark street, one block south of the M. S. Freight Depot. HENRY L. STOUFFER.

Chicago, Sept. 3d, 1860.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The Illinois Starch Company, at Ottawa, are now manufacturing the purest Starch in the world. In body, quality and whiteness it cannot be excelled, and being manufactured entirely with spring water, which is naturally [illegible]

ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY,

McGinnis, Maker.

[illegible]

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS.

NO. 53 LA SALLE STREET.

[illegible]

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Trains Depart.		Trains Arrive.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
7.30 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.		8.00 P. M.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
7.30 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.		8.00 P. M.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.		
6.40 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
7.35 P. M.		5.30 P. M.
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.		
9.45 A. M.		6.00 A. M.
9.30 P. M.		5.00 P. M.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.45 A. M.		5.30 A. M.
9.40 P. M.		5.00 P. M.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
9.15 A. M.		5.55 A. M.
9.15 P. M.		6.00 P. M.
4.15 P. M. Mendota Accommodation		
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
6.25 A. M.		9.00 A. M.
6.25 P. M.		9.00 P. M.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.15 A. M.		5.50 A. M.
9.15 P. M.		6.00 P. M.
4.30 P. M. Peru Accommodation.		
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.00 A. M.		8.10 A. M.
9.00 P. M.		7.30 P. M.
4.45 P. M. Wilmington Accommodation.		
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
9.45 A. M.		5.15 A. M.
9.30 P. M.		8.45 P. M.
3.30 P. M. Janesville Acc.		12.55 M.
MILWAUKEE.		
9.45 A. M.		1.55 P. M.
9.00 P. M.		6.45 P. M.
5.25 P. M. Waukegan Accommodation.		

☞ Officers of the above roads will please advise us when changes in this table are necessary.

HOW I CAME TO BUY A FARM.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

[From the N. Y. Independent.]

In the first place it runs in the blood. If there is any law I believe in, it is that of hereditary transmission of traits, qualities, capacities and passions. My father is a farmer, my grandfather was, and his father before him, and his, and his again, to the seventh ancestor, who came over in one of William Penn's vessels and immediately set about reducing the superfluous sylvanism of that Apostle's *Sylvania*.

Almost my first recollection is that of a swamp, into which I went bare-legged at morning, and out of which I came, when driven by hunger, with long stockings of black mud, and a mask of the same.

If the child was missed from the house, the first thing that suggested itself was to climb upon a mound which overlooked the swamp. Somewhere, among the tufts of the rushes and the bladed leaves of the calamus, a little brown ball was sure to be seen moving, now dipping out of sight, now rising again, like a bit of drift on the rippling green water. It was my head. The treasures I there collected were black terrapins with orange spots, baby frogs, the size of a chestnut, thrush's eggs, and stems of purple phlox.

I cannot say that my boyish experience of farmwork was altogether attractive. I had a constitutional horror of dirty hands, and my first employments—picking stones and weeding corn—were rather a torture to this super-fine taste. But almost every field had its walnut tree, and many of the last year's nuts retained their flavor in the spring; melons were planted among the corn, and the meadow which lay between never exhausted its store of wonders. Besides, there were eggs to hide at Easter; cherries and strawberries in May; fruits all summer, fishing parties by torchlight; lobelia and sumac to be gathered, dried, and sold for pocket money; and in the fall chestnuts, persimmons, wild grapes, cider, and the grand "butchering" after frost came—so that all the pleasures I knew were those incidental to a farmer's life. The books I read came from the village library, and the task of helping to "fodder" on the dark winter evenings was lightened by the anticipation of sitting down to Gibbon's Rome, or Thaddeus of Warsaw, afterwards. To be sure, I sometimes envied the storekeeper's boy, whom I had once seen shoveling sugar out of a hogshead, and who now and then stealthily dipped his hand into the raisin box; but it is not in the nature of any child to be perfectly satisfied with his lot.

A life of three years in a small country town effectually cured me of all such folly. When I returned to the homestead as a youth, I first felt the delight and the refreshment of labor in the open air. I was then able to take the plow-handle, and I still remember the pride I felt when my furrows were pronounced even and well turned. Although it was already decided that I should not make farming the business of my life, I thrust into my plans the slender wedge of hope that I might one day own a bit of ground, for the luxury of having, if not the profit of cultivating it. The aroma of the sweet soil had tinctured my blood; the black mud of the swamp still stuck to my feet.

It happened that, adjoining my father's property, there was an old farm, which was fast relapsing into a state of nature. Along the road which bounded this farm on the east stood a grove of magnificent oaks, more than a hundred feet in height.

At the foot of the oaks, on the border of the field, there was an old, gnarled mother pine, surrounded by her brood of young ones, who, always springing up in the same direction, from the fact that the seeds were scattered by the nor'west winds, seemed to be running off down the slope, as if full fledged and eager to make their way into the world. The old pine had an awful interest to me as a boy. More than once huge black snakes had been seen hanging from its boughs, and the farm hands would tell mysterious stories of an old mother serpent, as long as a fence rail and as swift as a horse. In fact, my brother and I, on our way to the peach trees, which still produced some bitter flavored fruit, had more than once seen snakes in our path. On a certain occasion, as my memory runs, I chased the snake, while he ran away. His story is, that he chased and I ran—and the question remains unsettled to this day.

Sometimes we extended our rambles to the end of the farm, and looked down into the secluded dells beyond the ridge which it covered—such glimpses were like the discovery of unknown lands. How far off the other people lived! How strange it must be to dwell continually down in that hollow, with no other house in sight! But when I build a house, I thought, I shall build it up on the ridge, with a high steeple, from the top of which I can see far and wide.

At last came the plunge into the world—a slide, a plunge, a shudder, and the ship rides the waves. Absence, occupation, travel, substituted realities for dreams, and the farm, if not forgotten, became a very subordinate object in the catalogue of things to be attained. Whenever I visited the homestead, however, I saw the sunset through its grating of forest.

Fifty years of neglect had given the adjoining farm a bad name among the farmers, while Nature, as if delighted to recover possession, had gone on adorning it in her own wild and matchless way. I looked on the spot with an instructed eye, and sighed, as I counted up my scanty earnings, at the reflection that years must elapse before I could venture to think of possessing it. My wish, nevertheless, was heard and remembered.

In July, 1853, I was on the island of Loo-Choo. Returning to the flagship of the squadron one evening, after a long tramp over the hills to the south of Napa-Kiang, in a successful search for the ruins of the ancient fortress of Tima-gusku, I was summoned by the officer of the deck to receive a package which had been sent on board from one of the other vessels.

Letters from home, after an interval of six months without news! I immediately asked permission to burn a lamp on the orlop deck, and read until midnight, forgetting the tramp of the sentry and the sounds of the sleepers in their hammocks around me. Opening letter after letter, and devouring piece by piece, the banquet of news they contained, the most startling, as well as the most important communication, was—the old farm was mine! Its former owner had died, the property was sold, and had been purchased in my name. I went on deck. The midwatch had just relieved the first; the night was pitch dark, only now and then a wave burst in a flash of white fire. But as I looked westward over the sternrail, I saw the giant oaks, rising black against the crimson sunset, and knew that they were waiting for me—that I should surely see them again.

Five months afterwards I approached home, after an absence of nearly two years and a half. It was Christmas Eve—a clear, sharp winter night. The bare earth was hard frozen; the sun was down, the quarter moon shone overhead, and the keen nor'west wind blew in my face. I had known no winter for three years, and the bracing stimulus of the cold was almost as novel as it was refreshing. Presently I recognized the boundaries of *my property*—yes, I actually possessed a portion of the earth's surface! After all, I thought, possession—at least so far as Nature is concerned—means simply *protection*. This moonlit wilderness is not more beautiful to my eyes than it was before; but I have the right, secured by legal documents, to preserve its beauty. I need not implore the woodman to spare those trees; I'll spare them myself. This is the only difference in my relation to the property. So long as any portion of the landscape, which pleases me, is not disturbed, I possess it quite as much as this.

During these reflections, I had reached the foot of the ridge. A giant tulip tree, the honey of whose blossoms I had many a time pilfered, in boyhood, crowned the slope, drooping its long boughs as if weary of stretching them in welcome. Behind it stood the oaks, side by side, far along the road. As I reached the first tree, the wind, which had fallen, gradually swelled, humming through the bare branches until a deep organ-bass filled the wood. It was a hoarse, yet grateful chorus of welcome—inarticulate, yet intelligible. "Welcome, welcome home!" went booming through the trees, "welcome our master and our preserver! Now, with all the voice we can catch from the winds, we utter our joy! For now there is an end to fear and suspense; he who knows us and loves us spreads over us the shelter of his care. Long shall we flourish on the hill; long shall our leaves expand in the upper air; long shall our grateful shadows cover his path. We shall hail his coming from afar; our topmost boughs will spy him across the valleys, and whisper it to the fraternal woods. We are old, we never change; we shall never cease to remember and to welcome our master!"

So the trees were first to recognize me. Listening to their deep resonant voices (which I would not have exchanged for the dry rattle of a hundred league long forest of tropical palms,) I was conscious of a new sensation, which nothing but the actual sight of my own property could have suggested. I felt like a tired swimmer when he first touches ground; like a rudderless ship, drifting at the will of the storm, when her best bower takes firm hold; like a winged seed, when, after floating from bush to bush, and from field to field, it drops at last upon a handful of mellow soil, and strikes root. My life had now a *point d'appui*, and standing upon these acres of real estate, it seemed an easier thing to move the world. A million in bank stock or railroad bonds could not have given me the same positive, tangible sense of [illegible]

When I walked over my fields (yes—actually *my fields!*) the next day, this sensation returned [illegible]

yet in an almost ridiculous excess. "You will of course cut down that ugly old tree," said some one. It impressed me very much as if I had been told: "That chapter in your book is inferior to the others—tear it out!" or "Your little finger is crooked: have it amputated!" Why, even the sedge grass and sumac—how beautiful they were! Could I ever make up my mind to destroy them? As for the cedars, the hawthorn, the privet, the tangled masses of climbing smilax—no, by the bones of Belshazzar, they shall stand! "This field will not be worth much for grain." Well, what if it isn't? "Everything is wild and neglected—it wants clearing, sadly." Everything is grand, beautiful, charming; there is nothing like it! So ran the course of remark and counter-remark. I did not suffer my equanimity to be disturbed; was I not sole owner, appellator and disposer of all?

Nor did the trees appear to be sensible of the least fear. They leaned their heads against one another in a sort of happy, complacent calm, as if whispering: "It's all right; let us enjoy the sunshine; he'll take care of us!"

Yes, one cannot properly be considered as a member of the Brotherhood of Man, an inhabitant of the earth, until he possesses a portion of its surface. As the sailors say, he *stays*, but he don't actually *live*. The Agrarians, Communists, Socialistic Levelers, and Flats of all kinds are replenished from the ranks of the non-owners of real estate. Banks break; stocks and scrips of all kinds go up and down on the financial sea-saw; but a fee simple of solid earth is something. There! You see it, you feel it, you walk over it. It is yours, and your children's, and their progeny's (unless mortgaged and sold through foreclosure) until the Millennium.

And this is how I came to buy a Farm.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1861.

THE

BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

PROSPECTUS:

The XXth Volume of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE commences on the first of September. Up to the Presidential Election, now but a few weeks distant, which is to determine the choice of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, we shall give our utmost energies, and all possible space, to secure that result. Other topics must wait, or be reduced to the narrowest dimensions, until the eventful 6th of November. After that we shall be able to devote more space to [illegible] for months if not for years and devote nearly our whole columns to subjects of less intense, but more abiding interest. Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to

I. EDUCATION.—The whole subject of Education, both Popular and General, will be discussed in our columns throughout the year 1861, and we hope to enlist in that discussion some of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors in our country. It is at once our hope and our purpose that the cause of Education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of THE TRIBUNE in its behalf during the year 1861.

II. AGRICULTURE.—We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great interest throughout 1860 and shall endeavor to atone therefor in 1861. Whatever discovery, deduction, demonstration, is calculated to render the reward of labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.

III. MANUFACTURES, &c.—We hail every invention or enterprise whereby American Capital and Labor are attracted to and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacturing or Mechanical Industry as a real contribution to the Public Weal, insuring ampler, steadier, more convenient, more remunerating markets to the Farmer, with fuller employment and better wages to the Laborer. The Progress of mining, iron-making, steel-making, Cloth weaving, &c., &c., in our country and the world shall be watched and reported by us with an earnest and active sympathy.

IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—We employ the best correspondents in London, Paris, Turin, Berlin and other European capitals, to transmit us early and accurate advices of the great changes there silently but certainly preparing. In spite of the pressure of Domestic Politics, our News from the Old World is now varied and ample; but we shall have to render it more perfect during the eventful year just before us.

V. HOME NEWS.—We employ regular paid correspondents in California, at the Isthmus of Darien, in the Rocky Mountain Gold Region, and wherever else they seem requisite. From the more accessible portions of our own country, we derive our information mainly from the multifarious correspondents of the Associated Press, from our exchanges, and the occasional letters of intelligent friends. We aim to print the cheapest general newspaper, with the fullest and most authentic summary of useful intelligence, that is anywhere afforded. Hoping to "make each day a critic on the last," and print a better and better paper from year to year, as our means are steadily enlarged through the generous co-operation of our many well-wishers, we solicit and shall labor to deserve a continuance of public favor.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE, (311 issues per annum)		$6
SEMI-WEEKLY, (104 " ")		3
WEEKLY, (52 " ")		2

TO CLUBS—SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies for $5, five for $11.25, ten copies to one address for $20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of forty, we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

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Payment always in advance. Address

THE TRIBUNE,

NO. 154 NASSAU-ST.

OAK ORCHARD

Acid Springs!

These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee county, N. Y., eight miles South of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.

☞ The principal Acid Springs are three in number besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the following analysis. They contain a very large amount of *Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron*. [illegible] Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the cutaneous diathesis, have been cured by their use.

☞ In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS, T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; JAS. McNAUGHTON, M. D., of Albany; [illegible] of New York; Dr. R. CAMPBELL, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. SCOVILLE, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. [illegible]

When taken internally, a wine glassful of the Water, diluted, three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.

Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

No Water genuine unless procured from H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent, No. 574 Broadway, New York.

THE ONLY PREPARATION THAT HAS

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,

And grows more and more popular every day.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 21st, 1858.

PROF. WOOD: Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short. It is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."

Thy friend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.

LIGONIER, Noble Co., Ind., Feb. 5th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

Very respectfully yours, A. M. LATTA, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

WHOLESALE AGENTS, CHICAGO:—J. D. Park, O. F. Fuller & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., Smith, Dwyer & Co., Lord & Smith, and Gale Bros.

Spalding's Prepared Glue!

"A Stitch in Time saves Nine."

ECONOMY!

Dispatch!

Save the Pieces!

As accidents will happen even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Crockery, Toys, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-makers Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.

Price, 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar-st., New York.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No. 3,600 New York.

Put up for Dealers in Cases containing Four, Eight and Twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithographic Show-Card accompanying each package.

☞ A single Bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household. ☞

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores. Country Merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

Miscellaneous.

INPECTINE

OR,

Persian Fever Charm.

FEVER AND AGUE EXTERMINATED.

The Human Constitution Saved from Wreck.

THE PREVENTIVE AND REMEDY

FOR ALL

Intermittent and Bilious Fevers.

A WORD FOR HEALTH.

THE INPECTINE, OR PERSIAN FEVER CHARM, is the only compound that can be said to be the natural antidote to those billious fevers which, in various forms, afflict the human family. The ordinary remedies for Intermittent Fevers, and prominent among them, are certain to eradicate the Fever and Ague partially, only to create new diseases in the system, and thus bring about the most distressing results. In this great Persian specific we have a natural remedy, one that pierces to the seat of the disease, and by giving an immediate tone to the organs of the stomach recuperates the shattered frame and promotes healthfulness of spirits. If persons who suffer from the effects of Fever and Ague, or from the medicines which they have taken in vain to alleviate their misery, will give the Persian Charm a single trial, they will find that their health will be restored, and that they may renew those happy hours of life which they suppose are gone forever. The numerous cures which have been made by this remedy are the best evidence of its value. They who desire to regain their health will not neglect to apply this remedy.

CURES INSURED IN A DAY.

NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE

Inpectine, Inpectine,

Inpectine, Inpectine,

Inpectine, Inpectine.

The terrible malady known as the FEVER AND AGUE has smitten hundreds of thousands of persons throughout the world every year, and has never till now been met by successful medical treatment that has not produced severe

MEDICINAL DISEASES,

which affect the lungs, spleen, the liver, the heart, or other parts of the human organism. The INPECTINE is the natural antagonist of all fevers, and when it comes in contact with the skin, is absorbed by the interior organs, which resist readily miasms and all tendencies toward those maladies which prostrate the mind and body with fever.

Fever and Ague result from numerous causes. No place is exempt from the causes which promote the existence of the disease. That being once seated in the system, induces depression of spirits, lassitude, languor, pain, chills, fever, and a long train of disagreeable sensations, depriving the patient of all energy, and reducing him or her to a condition of

EXTREME HELPLESSNESS.

Why will any one suffer the horrors of a debilitating Intermittent Fever, when, by the use of the

INVALUABLE INPECTINE,

—OR—

Persian Fever Charm,

the eminent medical and magical qualities of which are instantly absorbed.

All traces of Disease may be annihilated in a few Hours!

Self-Cure is better than Physic.

NATURE IS WISER THAN ART.

Every Disease has a Divine Remedy.

THE WISE APPLY

WHILE THE FOOLISH DREAM.

Better Prevent than Strive to Cure.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

THE INPECTINE,

OR

Persian Fever Charm,

Has cured thousands of both sexes, of the most distressing fevers. Read and reflect.

WONDERFUL EFFECTS.

Lemuel Bonnell, of Pittsburgh, for two years useless to himself and to society—a martyr to Chills and Fever—cured in less than three weeks, and improved in eight hours.

Mary R. Belknap, of Sandusky, Ohio, after almost losing her reason as well as strength by Intermittent Fever, with Chills, restored to health in twenty-four hours.

J. R. Tilton, of Belgrade, [illegible], brought from death's door, having suffered for four years, made well in five weeks, and improved in two hours.

Adolph Mombro, of France, relieved in one hour, while traveling in the cars of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. He was apparently dying with chills.

Ellen R. Benson, of Lockport, New York, rescued after seven years' suffering. A perfect cure.

Thousands of other cases prevented and cured every month, and not a single complaint of the efficacy of the

INPECTINE,

OR

PERSIAN FEVER CHARM.

TRY IT, PROVE IT, KNOW IT,

And make known its wonderful powers and virtues, that those who suffer, or who are threatened with suffering, may be led to use a simple, innoxious preparation furnished by the field of Nature for

MAN'S BLESSING.

INPECTINE.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN CHICAGO.

J. W. JOHNSON,

No. 70, State Street,

R. R. LANDON, Agent.

For Sale by all Respectable Druggists.

AND ALL DRUGGISTS AND MEDICINE DEALERS IN AMERICA.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Sent by mail to any part of the United States.

REMEMBER:

It is not taken inwardly but applied outwardly, according to directions, which accompany each package.

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Insurance.

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,

PHILADELPHIA.

Capital and Surplus......$339,745.76.

GEO. H. HART, President. E. P. Ross, Vice Pres't. H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary and Treasurer. S. H. BUTLER, Ass't. Sec'y.

Curtis L. North, General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.

[illegible]

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,

—OF—

HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated 1819 - - - - - - Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,194,160.00

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks

TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES.

Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860.

[illegible]

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.

Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PARCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago, No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. S. Water & Clark sts.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

PAID UP CAPITAL, $356,000.

Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only.

HUBBARD & HUNT Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water st.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NORWICH, CONN.

Paid up Capital, $181,636.93.

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark st., first floor, Loomis' Block.

Hartford Fire Ins. Co.

CHARTERED IN 1810.

Assets May 1st, 1860:

[illegible]

Policies in the above Company issued by

HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents,

NO. 1 LOOMIS' BLOCK,

Corner Clark and South Water streets.

FIRE, MARINE,

—AND—

LIFE INSURANCE.

Miller & Willmarth,

AGENTS FOR THE

MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York,
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
LORILLARD, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.

Aggregate Capital and Surplus,

$5,000,000.

Office, No. 150 South Water Street,

INSURANCE.—

Economy and Security.

THE "REPUBLIC" INS. CO,

OF NEW YORK,

Issues Participating Fire Policies

On the most FAVORABLE TERMS.

Policy Holders received back, last year, 50 per Cent. of the Premiums Paid.

S. C. HIGGINSON & CO.,

No. 3 Board of Trade [illegible], South Water street—near Wells.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD CONNECTICUT.

Assets Jan. 1, 1860..............................$226,677 [illegible]

Insurance Against Loss by Fire.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water streets.

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,

Cash Capital and Surplus..............................$[illegible]

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Cash Capital and Surplus..............................$[illegible]

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Cash Capital and Surplus..............................$[illegible]

INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Cash Capital and Surplus..............................$174,[illegible]

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Cash Capital and Surplus..............................$[illegible]

MARINE INSURANCE:

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

Total Assets..............................$1,[illegible]

LIFE INSURANCE:

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

NEWARK, N. J.

Total Assets..............................$[illegible]

PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN, Agents,

188..........SOUTH WATER STREET..........188

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL..............................$400,000.00
SURPLUS..............................[illegible]

[illegible]

Total Liabilities $40,704 53

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,

No. 1 Loomis' Building,

Corner of Clark and Water streets, Chicago.

Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on the same terms as other responsible Companies; and be aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.

N. MAGILL, General Agent, [illegible] West Third street, Cincinnati, O., to whom all application for Agencies in the Western or South Western States may be addressed.

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY.—Being prepared to receive orders for their SUPERIOR GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE. Would call attention to the low cost of this Fire Proof roof material, and to the great purity of rain-water collected from slate roofs, not being impregnated with taint of decayed shingles or the poisonous qualities of painted metals. The only agency established by the Company being in the City of New York. Parties wishing to procure the

GENUINE EAGLE CO.'S SLATES

Will please address the Company, corner 12th st. and 10th avenue, N. Y., or the undersigned, where orders will receive prompt attention. G. FURMAN, Agent, 77 Courtlandt street, New York.

TALLOW GREASE, CANDLES, AND SOAP.

Tallow, No. 1 [illegible] and Kettle rendered; Grease of all kinds; Adamantine and Mould Candles; Stanley's Glessand Stearine [illegible] Soaps—Palm, Family and Erasive. For sale by J. C. MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie-st., and cor. State-st. and Archer Road.

REMOVAL.—Furst & Bradley,

Plow, Wagon and Carriage Manufacturers.

Sales Room, No. 46 West Lake street. Factory, Nos. 26 and 28 North Jefferson street, between Lake and Fulton. All kinds of Wagon Lumber, Plow Handles and Plow-Beams for sale.

FRANK MILLER'S

Leather Preservative,

AND WATER PROOF OIL BLACKING,

For Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c.

The original and genuine can only be obtained of Jobbers generally, and of FRANK MILLER & CO., New York, N. Y.

PRESSED HAY.

The undersigned having taken the Hay Pressing Establishment formerly conducted by J. McCaffery, is prepared to furnish a limited quantity of choice Hay for the fall trade at reasonable rates. Those in want of Hay are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN RIORDON.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in

RAGS AND PAPER,

32 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill.

J. T. CARTER. R. R. STONE.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags.

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

171 . . Washington Street. . . 171

Between Wells and Lasalle, Chicago.

MALT! BARLEY MALT!—A stock of PRIME BARLEY MALT for Brewer's and Distiller's use constantly on hand, and cash orders promptly filled. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in barrels. [illegible] Address A. G. MOREY, 12 South Water street, Chicago.

Legal Advertisements.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. [illegible] Murray, Administrator of Alexander Murray, [illegible]

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause, on the [illegible] day of [illegible], I, [illegible], a Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, shall, on the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, the following described premises, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the amount due on said decree with interest and costs, together with the costs of sale, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: The east half of the south east quarter of the north east quarter of Section number [illegible] of range number [illegible] east of the Third Principal Meridian, [illegible] in the county of Cook and State of Illinois.

Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Dated September 22d, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. Robert F. Fitch vs. Alonzo Brown, [illegible] Foreclosure Mortgage.—Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, a Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on the thirteenth day of October A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, the following described pieces or parcels of land, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the amount of said decree, together with interest and costs thereon, and the costs of sale [illegible]: All that certain parcel of land commencing thirty (30) rods east of the centre of section twenty nine (29), township number thirty-nine (39), north of range thirteen (13) east of the third principal meridian, [illegible] rods, thence running south [illegible] rods, thence [illegible] being situate in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois.

IRA SCOTT,

Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Dated Chicago, Sept. 15, 1860.

H. S. Rice Jr., Complt's Solicitor.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, Assignee of John S. Wright, of the city of Chicago, Illinois, shall sell at public auction on Wednesday, the third day of October, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to the highest bidder, for cash, all the machinery and property of said John S. Wright, consisting in part of two Daniel's Planes, one Lathe, two Upright saws, [illegible] benches, two horizontal wood boring machines, one large drill press, [illegible] iron ladles, all kinds of [illegible] buildings, at the [illegible] corner of [illegible] and Michigan streets, Chicago, Ills., and known as John S. Wright's Reaper Factory. [illegible]

JAMES CLUTE, Assignee of the estate of John S. Wright.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, November Term, 1860. Samuel F. Smith vs. The unknown heirs of William C. Hamaston—In Chancery.

Affidavit that the unknown heirs and devisees of the heirs of William C. Hamaston, deceased, and whose names is unknown, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given to said unknown heirs of William C. Hamaston, that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the [illegible] day of July, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of November next (1860), as is by law required. Now, unless you the said unknown heirs of William C. Hamaston, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook county, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the Third Monday of November, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

STARR & IHMAN, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, November Term, 1860. Samuel F. Smith vs. Newman Hughes and Joseph B. Hecshaw—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Joseph B. Hecshaw, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook county, Notice is hereby given to the said Joseph B. Hecshaw that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 31st day of July, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of November next, (1860,) as is by law required.

Now, unless you the said Joseph B. Hecshaw, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook county, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the Third Monday of November, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

STARR & IHMAN, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

HENDERSON'S

HOT AIR FURNACES.

These Furnaces are the result of many years of practical experience and are now confidently presented to the public as superior in points of

Economy, Capacity, Durability, Ease of Management, and the Quality of Heated Air,

TO ANY OTHER FURNACE.

By it all apartments to be heated are filled with fresh, healthful warm air, perfectly free from gas, dust or effluvia, and congenial with the most delicate constitution.

These Furnaces have been in use in this city for the past three years, and have invariably given satisfaction.

Seven sizes for sale at Wholesale by JOSEPH C. HENDERSON, Manufacturer, 183 South Clark street, Chicago.

Henderson's Parlor Grates

Received the highest premium at the Mechanic's Institute, Chicago, and for strength, smoothness of finish, beauty of design, and ornamentality and freedom are, and acknowledged [illegible] Fifty different patterns for sale at Wholesale and retail by JOSEPH C. HENDERSON, Manufacturer, 183 South Clark Street.

THE TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE

Received the highest premium at the Fair of the Chicago Mechanic's Institute.

The greatest improvement ever made in Cooking Stoves is THE TRIUMPH, invented and patented by Joseph C. Henderson.

THE TRIUMPH burns Wood, Anthracite or Bituminous Coal, equally well.

THE TRIUMPH is the best finished and the most durable stove of the day.

THE TRIUMPH combines more advantages than any other Cooking Stove.

THE TRIUMPH and Good Samaritan are the only Stoves that have a new air supply [illegible]

THE VENTILATED OVEN of THE TRIUMPH insures sweetness to the food being baked.

The Hot Air Draught of THE TRIUMPH raises the temperature of the fire-box and increases the heating properties of the Stove, thus enabling THE TRIUMPH to do more work with less fuel than any other Cooking Stove in the world.

THE TRIUMPH has the most perfect arrangement for broiling on the front hearth without interfering with the operation of Cooking.

THE TRIUMPH has a constant supply of hot water without cost and has a reservoir for the boiling room equal to any range.

THE TRIUMPH is in every respect worthy the name.

THE TRIUMPH has a new and neat arrangement, allows the ashes to drop to the front hearth.

Come and see THE TRIUMPH at 183 South Clark street. For sale at Wholesale and Retail, by JOSEPH C. HENDERSON.

PURE AIR AND PERFECT VENTILATION. LESTER'S IMPROVED FURNACE AND STOVES.

LETTERS PATENT have been obtained upon this Furnace as a VENTILATOR. It is unsurpassed as a Heater and as a Ventilator is unequalled for any other device yet discovered. The

VENTILATION

Is more like the old fashioned fire place than any other plan, while the heat wasted by the fire-place is saved, and the cold air and poisonous gases settling upon the floor are thus carried off the room, and the room supplied with pure air. Its cost is moderate, and is sure to prove its worth. Churches, Schools, Halls and Private Dwellings supplied at the shortest notice.

The Pipe, Sheet Iron Work, Registers, Ventilators, and Jobbing done to order.

☞ Furnaces put up in all parts of the country.

REFERENCES:—W. W. Boyington, Carter & Bauer, Architects; W. H. Wells, Sup. Public Schools; James Ward, Esq., Board of Health.

M. W. LESTER, Patentee, 53 Lasalle street, Post Office Box 3590.

Chicago, July 16th, 1860.

Chicago Lead Works

Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead, and Lytharge.

PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

☞ Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 136. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

FAY & COMPANY'S

Machinery Depot,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Have the Largest and Best Assortment of

STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

SASH AND MOULDING MACHINES,

Woodworth Planing Machines,

WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING,

Doane's Patent Resawing Machines,

Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery,

Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners,

Doane's Shingle Machines,

Sole Western Agents for the sale of DUFOR & CO'S Celebrated

Dutch Anker Brand

BOLTING CLOTHS.

A Large stock constantly on hand. Also,

HART & MUNSON'S

PATENT FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS.

Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c.

At the very Lowest Cash Prices.

W. H. DOANE, Agent, 183 Clark-st., Chicago.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

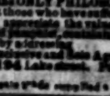
Importers and Dealers in

IRON, NAILS, STEEL

AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

No. 180 and 182 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by C. METZ, Agent, at 125 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping, Hardware and Tinware.



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BY THE

Hard Rubber Riggs Truss.

This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby obviate a call for a Truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the parts together, giving nature a chance to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD, or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and neat. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the miseries of rupture can appreciate the value of the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing I. S. SEELEY, Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States, Office 194 Lake street. Post Office box 4266 Chicago, Illinois.

Wholesale trade supplied at New York terms.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

Printers' Warehouse,

30........WASHINGTON STREET........30

CHICAGO.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and everything necessary for a complete printing office. A new Specimen Book is now ready for delivery, and will be sent to parties wishing to order on application.

D. L. DOLGE, Treasurer.

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS.

Worsted Goods, Hoods, Collars, &c. Dress Trimmings, Crocheted Collars, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold at

CLOSE CASH PRICES.

A. GRAVES, 72 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS.

Imported and for sale by A. GRAVES, 72 Lake st., Chicago.

LEATHER.—LEATHER.

FALL STOCK!

Blackburn Bros.,

46.......LAKE STREET.......46

LEATHER

Of superior quality for

Boot and Shoe Makers, Harness Makers and Leather Dealers,

AT BLACKBURN BROTHERS',

46 Lake street.

1860. FALL TRADE. 1860.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO

42, 44 and 46

WABASH AVENUE

DRY GOODS

JOBBERS.

FALL TRADE.—1860.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

Nos. 81 and 83 South Water street,

Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Mens' Wear.

They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valencia Vestings of all grades and styles, SATINETS of all grades and styles, &c. Also—A full and complete stock of Tailor's Trimmings.

AGENTS FOR

SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND HARDWARE.

We offer the following at the lowest market rates:

1000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
[illegible] Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 20 to 27.
[illegible] Russia Sheet Iron.
[illegible] Imitation Sheet Iron.
[illegible] Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.
[illegible] Lbs Braziers Copper.
[illegible] Lbs Pressed Copper Bottoms.
[illegible] Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 20.
3000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.

A full assortment of Hardware, Tinner's Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Bars, &c.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

No. 176 Lake street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Celebrated Copper Toe!

Boston, March 28, 1860.

To Messrs. Wadsworth & Wells, Chicago, Ill.: Gentlemen—To conduct our business with vigor and to give some parties dealing in Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes, [illegible] Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. [illegible]

CHASE, McKINNEY & CO.

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

60 . . Lake Street. . . 60

We own the exclusive right for the sale of

MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.

for and within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and hereby give notice that all parties having first engaged within the above States, without having first obtained the right from us, [illegible] infringers upon our EXCLUSIVE rights, and shall proceed against them as we are advised of any infringement.

[illegible] MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED GOODS [illegible] States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

WADSWORTH & WELLS.

HATS, CAPS,

Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c.

AT WHOLESALE.

1860—Fall Trade—1860.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

25......LAKE ST., CHICAGO......25

Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern Houses in VARIETY, QUALITY and PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants.

FOR THE FALL TRADE

1860.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

26..........LAKE STREET..........26

Have now received an unusually large and complete Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And are prepared to supply Western Merchants at Low Prices.

HATS, CAPS,

Furs and Buffalo Robes!

AT WHOLESALE.

E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,

56......LAKE ST., CHICAGO......56

Offer for sale a large and varied assortment of the above goods at low prices for cash and to a prompt paying trade.

E. R. KELLOGG. GEO. D. SEARS.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

No. 56..........LAKE STREET..........No. 5[illegible]

G. M. HENDERSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

NO. 22..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 22

CHICAGO, ILL.

Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade.

We are Agents for the sale of

Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes,

In all the States without exception.

☞ After the 15th of June we shall be found at the magnificent store, No. 22 Lake street, corner Wabash avenue.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CRESANGE,

IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,

341 Broadway, New York, 341.

OFFER to the Trade a LARGE, FRESH, and WELL-ASSORTED assortment of PARIS FANCY GOODS, to which they will receive constant additions, by steamers, during the season. Among their stock may be found nearly all the New styles and full lines of

SILK BEADS, CAPS, HAIR NETS AND COIFFURES, FANCY HAIR PINS, COMBS AND ORNAMENTS, SLIDES, BELT BUCKLES AND CLASPS, GILT, &c. SILK WATCH GUARDS, FINE PLATED CHAINS, SHAWL PINS, BROOCHES, GARTERS, DRESS BUTTONS, FANCY BEADS, STEEL AND GILT JEWELRY, [illegible] ASSORTMENT, &c. &c.

All of which they offer to the Trade at the lowest market prices and on the most liberal terms.

CROCKERY,

FINE CHINA,

GLASSWARE

Silver Plated & Britannia Ware,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THOMAS P. BYRN,

[illegible] LAKE STREET.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET,

MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Mattresses.

SCHOOL FURNITURE on hand and to order.

☞ Particular Attention paid to Country Orders.

Wholesale Houses.

No. 37 Lake St., | IRON BLOCK | No. 43 Wabash av.

REMOVAL.

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite, to the above spacious store in

Burch's Iron Block.

Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of

Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions.

Customers will always find us with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of

Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.

We shall continue our motto,

"LOW PRICES WIN,"

And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

1860 - - FALL TRADE - - 1860.

H. W. HUNT & CO.,

33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

Ready Made Clothing,

And Dealers in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailor's Trimmings, &c., &c.

Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold at The Lowest Prices.

72 LAKE STREET 72

A GOOD PURCHASE

IS

HALF A SALE.

We invite buyers to examine our full and attractive

FALL STOCK

OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

BOWEN BROTHERS.

Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Notions, Crockery, Glass, &c., &c.

TIN PLATE

TINNER'S STOCK,

For sale at Low Prices.

5,000 boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
4,000 bdls. Sheet Iron, Nos. 14 to 28.
500 " Russia Sheet Iron, 1st quality.
250 " Imitation Russia.
500 " Polished German.
250 casks Sheet Zinc, assorted sizes.
10,000 lbs. Brazier's Copper.
15,000 lbs. Copper Bottoms.
1,200 bdls. Wire, asstd Nos. 0 to 26.
10,000 " Annealed Fence Wire.

A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Bars, &c., &c.

THOMAS S. DICKERSON,

Metal Warehouse,

45.......WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.......45

AGENT FOR

Howe's Improved Standard Scales.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

G. C. Cook & Co.,

(Successors to Bairden, Cook & Co.)

16 & 18 - STATE ST., - 16 & 18

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

DRIED FRUITS, FISH,

WOODEN WARE, &c.

Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. Cook & Co.,

16 & 18 - STATE ST. - 16 & 18

1860. Fall Trade. 1860.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,

DRY GOODS JOBBERS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

AND

HATS AND CAPS.

42 & 44 Lake Street.

The attention of our friends and the Trade generally is earnestly invited to our large and attractive stock, adapted to the FALL TRADE, which we offer at the lowest New York Jobbing prices to cash and prompt paying men.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE

At Wholesale.

36......SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO......36

Corn Baskets.

BROOMS,	TWINES,
BRUSHES,	CORDAGE,
MEASURES,	MATS,
TUBS,	AXE HANDLES,
CHURNS,	WATER PAILS,
BOWLS,	MATCHES,
BATH BRICK,	GUN CAPS.

CEDAR WARE.

Broom Wire, Twine Handles & Tools.

All of which are offered at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES

—BY—

WHITE, STEWART & WHITE,

36 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

JEWETT & BUTLER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hardware and Cutlery,

NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON,

Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c.

18 . . . Lake Street . . . 18

SIGN OF THE SCISSORS,

Between Wabash and Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NO. 30..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 30

CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Fine Kip, & Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are [illegible] for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots [illegible] in all the States.

Scales.

HITCHCOCK'S

Premium Scales!

Manufactured by

ADAMS & HITCHCOCK,

70 So. Canal-st., Chicago.

All kinds of Scales repaired.

Howe's Standard Scales.

THOS. S. DICKERSON,

No. 45 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls.

FAIRBANK'S

PATENT

SCALES!

SOLD BY

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,

[illegible] Lake street, Chicago.

1860. New Crop 1860.

LAKE STREET MILLS [illegible]

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1860.

Exchange was a shade easier this forenoon, but it was thought to be owing more to the heavy operations of the day previous, and consequent large demand for currency, than to any change that is likely to be permanent. The rate has been steady during the day, at 1 per cent. premium for currency. Buying rate ¼@½. Currency is in good supply.

Gold, buying rate ¼@1 per cent. premium, selling 1¾@1½.

The general money market is working smoothly and comfortably, and business prospects are decidedly hopeful.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the week ending September 21st, as as follows:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 28, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours:

[illegible table]

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

[illegible table]

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL YESTERDAY.

[illegible table]

The receipts of Wheat to-day amounted to 126,466 bushels. Under this liberal supply, as well as owing to a heavy depreciation in New York, consequent upon large receipts, the market for spring wheat was heavy, and we note a decline in prices of 2@3c per bushel. About 150,000 bushels changed hands at 88@89c for Northwestern club; 86@87½c for No. 1 Spring; 83@84½c for No. 2 Spring; and 75@76c for Rejected. Flour was also dull and lower—with limited transactions at $4 50@4.75 for good to choice Spring extras, and $5.00@5.40 for Superfine. Corn was quiet but firm. About 25,000 bushels changed at 40@40½ for No. 2 Canal afloat; 39@39½ for No. 1 in store; and 38@38½c for No. 2. Oats were dull and neglected—limited sales being made at 20½c for No. 1 afloat. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Highwines dull and drooping. Timothy Seed was more active, but at a decline of 5c—sales of common to prime being made at $2.12½@2.15. Broom Corn is in good supply and the market is depressed—loose samples selling at $35 00 and pressed at $65.00—neither lots, however, being prime. Hides are in active request and prices rule ½@¾c higher. Potatoes are in better request and the market is firmer.

Freights to-day ruled ½@1c lower. Four sail sail vessels were engaged at 13@13½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 18c for wheat to Oswego.

The Pittsburgh road has advanced its rate on flour to Boston to $1.20. The former rate was $1.10.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL NEWS.—In another column will be found Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular of the 14th, brought by the steamer Persia. It will be seen from a perusal of this Circular that there was no reduction of 6d on wheat, as telegraphed to this city from Montreal. Those who were misled by Messrs. Howard & Morgan's dispatch, will, therefore, have kind recollections of the event.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—Sept 27—Liverpool 50,000 bush. Wheat 12½d in bulk, and 13d in ship's bags; 3,000 bbls flour at 3s6d@3s 9d; per steamer, 500 boxes cheese 65s. To London, 2,000 bbls flour at 3s10½d. To Bremen 600 bbls flour at 3s4d; 150 cases tobacco 25s, measurement; 200 bales cotton at ⅞c. A bark of 550 tons from Richmond to Genoa with tobacco at 32s.6d.

MILWAUKEE MARKETS, Sept. 27.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

The receipts of wheat reported to-day (73,098 bus) are much below the actual amount, owing to the delay occasioned to two trains by an accident on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad yesterday. The difference will be added to to-morrow's report. The market opened without much life to-day at the decline of yesterday afternoon, but on the receipt of the Persia's advices went up 1@2c, with transactions on 'Change amounting to about 40,000 bushels. After the second dispatches from New York the advance was entirely lost, and in the afternoon shippers were generally disposed to hold off. Sales in all were inside of 80,000 bus at 91@93c for No. 1 Spring in store; 89@90½ for No. 1 do; 95@96c for Club; 95c for Extra Club delivered; and 82c for rejected in store—the market closing at the inside figure for No. 1 and No. 2. Sellers were unwilling to concede to the decline and the transactions in the afternoon were unimportant.

Grain freights were firmer, owing to the unfavorable wind for upward bound vessels, and 14c asked for wheat to Buffalo. We did not hear of any engagements.

ALBANY MARKETS, Sept. 26.—Grain—The offerings of wheat are not large, and holders manifest more firmness; sales 4200 bu white Canada at $1.43. Corn in limited supply; sales 6200 bu western mixed in lots at 67c. Barley in fair demand with less offering; sales 1500 bu ordinary state at 78c, 6500 bu Canada East at 83c, and 7000 bu Canada West on p. t. Oats quiet, with limited offerings; sales 3500 bu at 36c for Canada East and state. Whisky—Sales 33 S. P. bbls.

OSWEGO MARKETS—Sept. 27.—Received, 7,650 bu wheat. Flour—No change. Some small sales have been made at $5@5.25 for red wheat extras. Wheat—Nothing of consequence done. The only transactions reported this morning comprise 2 cars red on track at $1.09, and 3 cars from store at same price. Corn—Sale 1 car at 48c from store. Oats—Sale 1 car on track at 27c. Highwines steady at 21c.

TOLEDO MARKETS, Sept. 27.—The effect of Eastern dispatches to-day has been rather variable upon the Wheat market. Corn has improved under the steamer's news, and closes firm, though sales since reported on p. t. Receipts past 48 hours—9,546 brls flour; 61,694 bu wheat; 42,188 bu corn. Flour—Sales 100 brls extra, from white wheat, at $5; 100 brls XX, red wheat, $5. Wheat—Market improved under first report, but closed rather weaker under the second report, which represented the advance in New York as pretty much lost. Sales 6,000 bu red at $1.10; 2,500 bu white at $1.15. Corn—Sales 2,000 bu at 50c; 6,000 bu on p. t.; 9,000 bu on p. t.

PROVISIONS AND HOGS AT CINCINNATI.—The *Price Current* of yesterday says:

Fat hogs are in good demand at $5.50@6.00 gross, on the spot, and about 4,000 head sold during the week. For future delivery they have been dull all the week, and at the close it was difficult to find buyers at $6 50 for November, and there were not many disposed to operate at $6 25 for all December. There are not many offering, however, still the offerings exceed the demand. The light demand for provisions, and general dullness of the market, is no doubt exerting an unfavorable influence upon the prospective market for hogs.

The market for all articles in the provision line has been quite dull during the week, and prices of mess pork and bacon are lower, and the demand at the decline quite limited. The best brands mess pork are offered at $18 50, and brands at $17@17½, but the demand is quite limited. It is supposed, and upon, seemingly, good grounds, that there will soon arise a good demand from New Orleans, as it is believed the supply in that market, now, will not be sufficient to meet the demand until the new product comes into market. Nothing transpired in bulk meats, except some sales of new for December, at 6¼@6½c for shoulders and sides. The stock of lard is about exhausted, except keg. Some small lots of bbl and tierce sold during the week at 12½@12¾c, and 400 kegs at 13c. Sales of new for the last part of November could be made at 10½c, and for December at 10c, but there is not much disposition to sell for either [illegible].

BOSTON MARKET—Sept 25.—Corn Exchange.—The receipts since yesterday have been 5461 brls flour, 4340 bu corn, 6900 bu oats, 1000 bu shorts, and 60 bu rye. The demand for flour is steady but moderate; sales at $5.25@5.50 for common brands Western, $5.62½@5.75 for fancy; $5.80@6 for extras; and $6.50@8.75 ₱ brl for superior, including all kinds. Southern flour is quiet; sales at $6.25 for fancy; $6 50@7 for extras; and $7.50@8 50 ₱ brl for superior. Corn continues firm; sales at 75@76c ₱ bu for Southern and Western yellow; 71@73c for Western mixed. Oats are selling at 35@40c ₱ bu for Southern, Western and Canada. Rye at 80@85c. Shorts at $19@20; and fine feed $21@24 ₱ ton. Provisions—The market for pork is steady; sales at $15@18 for prime; $20@21 for mess; and $22@23 ₱ brl for clear, cash and 4 mos. Beef ranges from $9@12.50 ₱ brl for Eastern and Western. Lard at 13¼@13½c ₱ lb, in brls and kegs. Smoked hams 12@13c ₱ lb, cash and 4 months.

Commercial News by the Persia.

[illegible]

[LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.]

[illegible]

[illegible] extra Ohio, [illegible] white western, [illegible] [illegible] The demand has been limited this week, and the sales small, but prices continue firm.—Richardson, Spence & Co.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15, 1860—Cotton—Sales yesterday 10,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export. The market closed quiet, but firm.

Breadstuffs quiet, but firm.

Provisions very dull.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

There was a partial break on the 14th in the fine harvest weather which had prevailed. High winds were experienced on that day, but were of little rain, but nothing of importance.

The Universal Corn Reporter says:—

The weather this week has enabled the farmers to push harvest work extensively, and great progress has been made, the grain now going up in prime order, and in a much better state than any previously secured. The general [illegible]

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 28.

FREIGHTS—½@1c lower. The engagements were—To Oswego, schr Griswold, wheat at eighteen cents.—To Port Colborne, prop City of Madison, wheat from Racine at 14½c; schr Pinkerton wheat from this port at 13c. To Buffalo, prop Chicago, wheat at 14c; schr New London and Eleanor, wheat at 13½c; schr Yankee Blade, wheat at 13c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 7,785 bbls; shipped, 150 bbls. Market dull and heavy. Sales were as follows—55 bbls "City Stone" Spring extra at $4.75 del; 100 bbls good Spring extra at $4.57½ del; 100 bbls "Becker's" and 300 bbls (brand not named) at $4.60 del; 70 bbls Spring Super at $4.25 del; 50 bbls do at $4.00 del; 40 bbls do do $3.93.

WHEAT—Received, 126,466 bush; shipped, 58,532 bush. Market heavy and 2@3c lower. Sales were—5,000 bu Northwestern Club at 89c in store; 1000 bu do at 88c in store; 25,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 87½c in store; 5,000 bu do at 87½c in store; 30,000 bu do at 87c in store; 17,000 bu do at 86½c in store; 2000 bu do at 86c in store; 20,000 bu. No. 2 Spring at 84½c in store; 5000 bu do at 84c in store; 15,000 bu do at 84c in store; 15,000 bu do at 83½c in store; 1000 bu do at 83c in store; 800 bu Rejected at 76c in store; 1500 bu do at 75c in store. Winter—3 bags choice White Mich. at $1.15 on track; 45 sks White and Red mixed at $1.05 on track.

CORN—Received, 19,452 bu; shipped, 5,000 bu. Market firm. Sales were: 4,500 bu No. 2 Canal at 40½c afloat; 7,500 bu do at 40c afloat; 6,000 bu No. 1 at 39½c in store; 10,000 bu do at 39c in store; 4,000 bu No. 2 at 38½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 38c in store.

OATS—Received, 15,340 bu; shipped, 27,800 bu. Market dull and heavy. Sales were 4,000 bu No. 1 20½c afloat; 3,000 bu do at 19c in store; 147 bags at 20c on track; 100 bags at 21c del.

RYE—Received, 1,773 bu. Market quiet. Sales were: 260 bags No 1. at 51c on track; 30 sks do at 52c del; 21 bags do at 50c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 7,335 bu. Market dull. Sales were: 650 bushels choice at 52c del; 400 bu do at 45c del; 400 bu No. 1 at 40c on track; 365 sks No. 2 at 33c on track.

TIMOTHY SEED—Received, 38,942 lbs. Market dull and 5c lower. Sales were: 300 bushels prime at $2.15; 400 bu do at $2.14 del; 128 bags common at $2.12½.

HIGHWINES—Received, 195 bbls. Market dull. Sales were: 75 bbls city at 19½c; 30 bbls country at 19c; 100 bbls do on private terms.

ALCOHOL—45@48c per gal.

BROOM CORN—In good supply and market rather heavy. Sales were: 4 tons common, loose, at $35.00; 1 tons baled, at $65.00.

SWEET POTATOES—50 sks at $1.00.

HIDES—Received, 31,504 lbs. Market buoyant. Sales to-day were:—90 Green Salted and trimmed at 7½c; 45 do at 7½c; 10 do at 7½c; 13 Calf Skins at 9c; 45 Dry Flint at 14@14½c.

TALLOW—Firm. 40 bbls City at 9½c; 5 bbls Country at 9½c.

LARD—Nominal at 11½c.

MESS PORK—Firm at $19.50.

BUTTER—Common Firkin, 9½@10c; Prime do, 10½@11c. Choice Dairy in request at 12@14c.

EGGS—In good demand at 10@10½c.

POULTRY—$1.50@1.75 per doz. for Chickens.

POTATOES—In good request and firm at 20c for good Neshannocks.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 575 Beeves, 2 Hogs. Hogs scarce and in good demand at $5.40@5.80. Beef Cattle quiet, with sales of medium to good at $2.30@2.80.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 26.

(Abridged from Thursday's New York Tribune.)

Number reported for this market at 44th street 4,785

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality ..... [illegible] Ordinary ..... [illegible]

Medium ..... [illegible] Some very good ..... [illegible]

The general average of the market [illegible]

The most of the sales range from 6 to 9½c.

Prices ₱ head and ₱ lb of different weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry droves.

Total number of Beeves received in this city this week, 4,785.

This is 48 head more than last week, and 1,328 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday's market during last year 3,476 head, while the number to-day being 4,785, shows 1,309 head more than the average, and 165 head less than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, 44th street, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New York	[illegible]	Kentucky	141
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	Connecticut	15
Ohio	903	Missouri	84
Indiana	23	Michigan	162
Illinois	1866	Canada	40

We must report another hard market for the drovers and harder for the speculators who have bought up droves upon the strength of any late advance. Upon the lower grades of cattle, such as high grass steers, old cows, half-fat oxen and coarse stags, the decline is very marked. Some of the owners declare that the market for this class of stock is the worst of the season, and a cent a pound not below last week. Readers will judge of that by the reports of sales of various droves. It is true, in our opinion [illegible]

When the market opened on Tuesday it was the general opinion that there would be nearly a thousand head less than the previous week, and it was hoped that that would give a fair chance for a little advance, but it was soon found that there were more than was hoped, and quite determined not only not to advance but to recede. Then, as soon as the count could be made, it was found that there were over 5,000 head in the pens, and a large proportion of them were of the lower grades. The market, though it showed a little more life in the afternoon, did not prove to be a good one. In fact the life that showed was forced, for, as it was understood that Wednesday was a holy day with the Jews, so that those would be absent from the market, some of the brokers appeared anxious to crowd sales the first day, anticipating that it would prove better than the second.

There are some large brokers of the Jewish faith, and they hurried their sales so as to close up and get home before sundown. This was what gave life to the market on Tuesday afternoon; yet without eight cents and counting a greater number of buyers than the value for the second day, and a good many buyers who had purposely waited in confident expectation of getting their stock upon better terms the second day than the first. In this they were not disappointed.

The supply of bullocks suitable for first class retail butchers was light this week, and consequently were a kd at as good rates as last week, according to quality, and some of them at two or three cents over, but the number at that was quite small. There were a good many sold at 9½c, but not above averaged that, though some are reported over 9c. If that quality had been plenty there would have been no difficulty in finding buyers for No. 1 [illegible]. The medium class was quite plenty at 8@8½c, but the value of this class is very much affected by the sheer abundance of the poorer grades. The market is glutted with thin Steers, Heifers, dry Cows and poor Oxen, and although we must reduce quotations down 8 cents, we have no doubt that many will sell at prices that would not net 2 cents. If this class continues to be forced upon the market as we fear it will be, we shall see sales made at lower rates than have been heard of for some years.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

This proves to be the worst second-day market of the year. In fact, it is so bad that, at a late hour in the day, all parties gave up hoping to see all the stock sold, and many of the outlooks that have been sold, were so at a decline of several dollars a head below the sales of the same grades yesterday. We have seen some lots of good fair Steers for the retail trade sold at 7c ₱ lb, and very liberal estimates of weight at that. The general opinion of some of the lowest grades of stock say that would not [illegible] market offered to-day as the Bullocks not in Buffalo. There is no demand for packing at any price that will pay drovers, and the supply of cattle [illegible] suitable for the purpose. The truth of the matter appears to be great that the wholesale butchers seem to be afraid to buy largely, and so the market is left dull, stale, and unprofitable to every one who buys any but the very best, or good, quick-selling bullocks. The losses of speculators this week will tend to check operations next week, and perhaps stock will come forward in less numbers, and without a greater reduction in numbers. There is no chance for any advance in prices.

THE HOG MARKET.

We find 7945 Hogs have arrived this week, and over one-third of them came in this morning. The selling prices are quoted by Henry D. Grant, Superintendent of the market, as follows: Good corn-fed Hogs 6⅜@6½c a pound gross. A few selected lots have sold a little higher. Distillery fed Hogs 6¼@6⅜c.

The weather is very favorable for packing, but the packers do not seem disposed to operate very heavily. The great demand is for city consumption, as fresh pork, hams and lard.

Also, W. Dorman gives the following as the price of Hogs this week:

	Live weight	Dead weight
First quality corn fed, large size	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second quality corn-fed	[illegible]	[illegible]
First quality, small size, fat and prime for packing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Large size still-fed, fat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Light quality still-fed	[illegible]	[illegible]

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Sept. 28, 1860.

FLOUR—Flour opened quiet and steady, with moderate home and export demand—closing heavy and 5c ₱ bbl easier, with shippers generally holding back for a still further concession; sales 17,000 bbls, part last night, at $5.20@5.35 for super state; $5.45@5.55 for extra state; $5.20@5.35 for super western; $5.45@5.70 for common to medium extra western; $5.75@5.85 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian dull and drooping at 5c decline, sales 500 bbls at $5.35@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady. Small sales at $3.50@4.40. Corn meal dull and prices without important change.

WHISKY—Firm. Sales [illegible]

WHEAT—Market opened heavy, for winter red with moderate demand, and heavy and lower for spring, closing heavy, however, for all kinds, with a decline of 3@4c per bu on winter and spring. Shippers experienced difficulty in selling their exchange. Sales 120,000 bu winter red at $1.25@1.30, including 25,000 bu sold early in the day at the latter price; 8,500 bu prime white Canada at $1.44; 1,000 bu mixed Michigan at $1.25@1.31; 20,000 bu Chicago spring, called No. 1, at $1.15@1.18; 42,000 bu white Ohio and Kentucky, including [illegible]; 1.31 for amber Michigan at $1.33. Rye a shade firmer, with sales of 3,500 bu at 67@77c. Barley—Rather more doing. Sales of 9,200 bu Canada western at 82½@85c. Corn not plenty, with good inquiry; higher prices are realized. Sales of 60,000 bu mixed western at 61½c for unsound; 63@63½c for sound do. Oats a little in request at 37@38c for western and Canada West, and 38@39c for state.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping. Sales 425 bbls at $19.25@19.37½ for new mess; $19.00 for old mess; 14.00 for new prime; $15.00 for prime mess. Beef market dull and unchanged. Sales 250 bbls at $4@4.25 for country prime; $5@5.25 for country mess; $7@10.00 for repacked mess; $10.50@11.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef and beef hams dull and nominal. Cut meats also very dull at [illegible] for hams. Bacon dull at [illegible] Lard dull and heavy. Sales of 400 bbls at [illegible], bacon contracts have been made lately for future delivery. Sales during the past two or three weeks have been 2500 or 3000 packages prime lard, for delivery in November and December, at 11@11½c for December and January. Butter selling at 11@15c for Ohio; 16@21c for state. Cheese steady at 9@11½c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Coffee [illegible] very firm. Sales 1,000 bags of Rio for specie; prices and pattern quiet and unchanged. Coffee continues firm. Sales 800 bags Rio at 14½@14¾c; 300 bags St. Domingo at 13@13½c. Molasses steady. Sales 75 hhds Porto Rico at 37c. Sugar continues active with rather firmer feeling. Sales reported—1,250 hhds at 5½@6½c for Cuba; 64@9½c for Porto Rico; 750 boxes Havana, part at 7½@8c; [illegible] hhds Melado at 4½c.

STOCKS—Dull and lower, with one or two exceptions. [illegible]

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, Sept. 28, 1860.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Dull heavy and lower. Sales 10,000 bush No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.03@1.04, mostly inside figure. Nothing doing in winter. Corn quiet and less firm; sales 15,000 bu at 48½c. Other grains nominal.

[illegible]

LAKE IMPORTS—[illegible]

CANAL EXPORTS—[illegible]

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, Sept. 28.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—[illegible]

CANAL FREIGHTS—[illegible]

LAKE IMPORTS—[illegible]

CANAL EXPORTS—[illegible]

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........Sept. 27.

[illegible]

CLEARED..........Sept. 27.

[illegible]

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........Sept. 28.

Prop J Barber, Brown, St. Joseph, 75 m lumber, 100 bu wheat, 145 baskets peaches, 20 brls apples.

Stmr Comet, Evans, Grand Haven, 40 bags meal, 5 tons hides, 10 brls pickled fish, 34 brls peaches, 20 brls apples, 72 brls fish, 10 brls fruit, 1 horse and buggy.

Bark Hungarian, Blair, Oswego, 300 tons R R iron.

Bark Tornado, Donaldson, Kingston, 150 tons coal.

Brig Mechanic, Haddock, Buffalo, 125 tons coal.

Schr F. Hinsdale, Parsons, Kalamazoo, 40 m lumber, 20 m shingles, 4,000 lath.

Schr Harvey, McIntyre, Green Bay, 100 m lumber.

Schr Muskegon, McKay, Muskegon, 50 m lumber, 100 m lath.

Schr Burnside, Thompson, White River, 200 m shingles, 20 cords shingle bolts, 10 m staves.

Schr Whirlwind, Bergh, Centerville, 67 cords wood.

Schr Almira, Miller, White Lake, 30 cords shingle bolts, 50 m shingles.

Schr Traveler, Johnson, Port Ulio, 25 cords wood.

Schr Gold Hunter, Carlin, Oswego, 300 bars R R iron, 140 bags salt.

Schr Dawn, Tweedy, Pease, Oswego, 300 tons R R iron.

Schr Anna Craig, Boyle, Port Colborne.

Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 85 m lumber, 18 m lath.

Schr Storm King, Whitney, Presque Isle, 200 tons coal.

Schr Crusader, Coster, Kalamazoo, 50 m lumber, 1,000 bbls peaches, 200 bbls flour, 60 bags wheat, 15 rolls butter, 12 pickets.

Schr Irwin, Sherman, Manistee, 70 m lumber.

Schr Yankee Blade, Fletcher, Buffalo, 390 tons coal.

Schr Pilgrim, Higgie, Muskegon, 137 m lumber, [illegible]

Schr Alvin Clark, Hull, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.

Schr Constructor, Fitzgibbon, Presque Isle, 370 tons coal.

Schr M G Bonesteel, Carlsty, Grand Haven, 50 m lumber, 435 railroad ties.

Schr N N Gates, Welch, Marquette, 100 m lumber.

Schr Souvenir, Scoville, Grand Haven, 7,000 m lumber, 2,000 pickets.

Schr Ebba, Rogers, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.

Schr Trader, Reynolds, South Haven, 27 cds wood.

Schr William Wallace, Stephens, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.

Schr Cleveland, Howard, White Lake, 30 m lumber.

Schr Three Sisters, Gilmore, Manitowoc, 210 m shingles.

CLEARED..........Sept. 28.

Schr Hubbard, Coville, Buffalo, 18,500 bu wheat.

Schr Irvington, Morey, Port Colborne, 18,500 bu wheat.

Schr Kitty Grant, Howard, White Lake.

Miscellaneous.

Some forty grain vessels passed down yesterday from Lake Michigan, among them the Iowa, Great West, Kingfisher, with [illegible] a number of others not named. A fleet of 100 was reported on the way in the river and in Lake St. Clair, which would pass during the night.—[Det. Trib., 27th.

—The schooner Mary B. Hale has completed her repairs and taken her departure from here last evening.—Ibid.

—The schooner Eagle Wing passed down to-day with her flying jib-boom carried away.—Ibid.

—The schooner T. G. Scott went ashore in attempting to enter the harbor of Port Burwell. Crew safe.—Buff. Express.

—The schooner A. R. Mandlier foundered off Port Burwell, C. W., on Monday last. No cargo. Master and one man drowned.—Ibid.

—The brig Ocean (Canadian) capsized off the Rond-eau on Saturday last, with a cargo of lumber. She drifted ashore near Port Burwell, Canada West. No lives lost.—Ibid.

—Capt. May reported a small vessel ashore on the end of Long Point, yesterday morning, and forty-five sail of vessels and two propellers at anchor under the Point.—Ibid.

—Propellers and steamers generally report the lights on sail vessels at night as very poor, and in many instances no display is made whatever. Will not our ship owners and underwriters take up this crying evil of long standing, and make an effort to secure a better system of lights for sail vessels, and a more thorough observance of law. Lights upon our steamers and propellers are perfect, but on our sail vessels they are worse than nothing.—Ibid.

Passed Detroit.

SEPT. 27.—UP—Props Iron City, Northern Light, Illinois, Dunkirk, Prairie State, Pittsburg, Concord; barks Torrent, Badger State; schrs Corvella, W Sanderson, Whittle Sea, Presto, York State, D O Dickinson.

DOWN—Props Dunkirk, Illinois, Mineral Rock; barks Great West, of Buffalo, D Morris; brigs W Treat, John G Deshler, Geo Worth; schrs Alvin Bronson, J Hibbard, Gibraltar, Orion, Minnesota, J Villas, C Reeve, W F Allen, Lone Star, Athenian, Eagle Wing, Marshfield, Aurora, S Smith, Racer, San Jacinto, Summit, J S Newhouse, Sweepstakes, Dis Vernon, Altair, Minnesota, R Emmet, St Andrews, B Parsons, Dispatch, A Bacon, Donaldson.

Lake Ports.

DETROIT, Sept. 27—Cleared, schooner Presto, Wilcox, Chicago.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28—Cleared, schooners B B Loomis, Morely, Chicago; J L Gross, Grover, do.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28—Arrived, propellers Tonawanda, Palmer, Chicago; Nile, Collins, do; bark John Sweeney, [illegible], do; brig Bay City, Tripp, do. Cleared, props Fountain City, Pease, Chicago; Mayflower, Langley, do; Edith, Hunt, do; schrs Union, Mass, do; Wings of the Wind, Barse, do; Rainbow, Wolf, do; Amalia, English, do; Cairo, Macartney, do.

OSWEGO, Sept. 27—Arrived, schrs Belle Sheridan, Davis, Chicago; Oswego, Tracy, do; Algerine, Faulkner, do; Granada, McIntyre, do; Wellington, Simpson, do.

Steamers to Arrive from Europe.

	From	For	Sailed
Arago	Southampton	New York	Sept. 19
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 20
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New York	Sept. 26
New York	Southampton	New York	Oct. 3
Fulton	Southampton	New York	Oct. 3
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	Oct. 14

Political Medals, Flags, &c

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Douglas and Johnson AND THE CONSTITUTION.

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON MELODIES. Price, 10cts.

—ALSO—

FLINT'S LIFE OF DOUGLAS, cloth, 50 cents.

" " " paper, 25 cents.

DOUGLAS MEDALS. Price, $5.10 per hundred and 75 cents per dozen.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS DEBATES. Price 50 cents bound, and 25 cents paper.

For sale by W. B. KEEN, 148 Lake street.

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BANNERS,

Ensigns! Ensigns!

Of every size and description, constantly on hand and made to order at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

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GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES, CORDAGE AND HEAVY COTTON GOODS.

We have at all times the largest stock west of New York of Manilla and Tarred Rope, Duck, Cotton and Hemp Cords, Bags, Bagging and Burlaps, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Paints, Oils, Chain Cables, Anchors, Tackle, Blocks, Gill-Nets, Seines, and every variety of Seine and Gill-Net Twine, Canvas, Bedding and Hose.

Coal Tar, Roofing Pitch and [illegible]lting,

TENTS, AWNINGS AND TARPAULINS,

COTTON, FLAX AND HEMP TWINES

Of every description.

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WIDE-AWAKE UNIFORMS.

G. M. SPEARS, Jr., With

J. & A. HERZOG,

HATS, CAPS & FURS,

No. 65 Lake Street,

Continue to supply the Wide-Awake Uniforms complete, and of the very best quality, at as low prices as any hat manufacturers. All orders from Clubs through the Western State will have prompt attention and be properly shipped without delay.

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LEVI J. COLBURN, manufacturer of Awnings, Tents, Banners and Flags of all descriptions, 124 & 126 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Also, Dealer in Tarred Hemp and Manilla Cordage, Blocks, Tackle, Duck, Lath Ties, Hay Binding, Marline, Spun Yarn, Canvas, Twines, Seine, Tar, Oars, Pitch, Rosin, and Naval Stores generally at the lowest cash prices.

Coal, Wood, &c.

COAL! COAL!!—I HAVE A large stock of the following varieties of Coal, which I am prepared to deliver well screened and dry (from under cover) at the LOWEST MARKET RATES:

Lump Lehigh, Brier Hill,

Large and Small Egg Lehigh, Erie,

Large and Small Egg Scranton, Blossburg,

Large and Small Egg Lackawanna, Chippewa.

Also 500 tons PIG IRON, Scotch and American.

2,000 FIRE BRICK for sale low to cash or prompt time buyers. A. B. MECKER,

Office 65 North Wells st.,

Yard foot North Market st.

CHEAP COAL.—WE ARE now retailing Illinois Coal equal to Erie or Brier Hill for steam purposes, for

$2.50 PER TON,

Or nicely Screened for family use for

$3.00 Per Ton.

We keep also other Coals, including Erie, Brier Hill, Lehigh, Scranton, Lackawanna, Pittston, Blossburg, Chippewa Mineral Ridge, &c, &c., which will be sold at LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

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LAW & STROTHER.

For Pike's Peak.

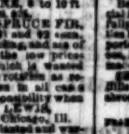
FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—The undersigned are prepared to offer for sale a newly invented QUARTZ PULVERIZER, (DuBois Patent) especially adapted for Pike's Peak use; which combines the qualities of being Light, Cheap, Easily managed and DURABLE; can be operated by two horses or a four horse engine; costs, to be transported but 1,600 pounds, and can be packed in the mountains on mules, and worked all winter without water. We WARRANT this Mill to do 50 per cent. more work, with the same power, than the best stamp mill. [illegible] the boat machinery in use, (under the same patent), for crushing Iron Ore or Macadamizing Stone.

A machine may be seen in operation at the Machine Shop of Mr. Moses, on Polk street, West of the bridge, or address P. O. Box 3280, Chicago, Illinois, for further information.

F. R. DUBOIS, DuBOIS & AUSTIN,

THO. AUSTIN.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!



Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Colt's, Allen's, Sharp's, and every variety of Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Tents, Flasks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of [illegible] Ammunition, Powder, [illegible]

Agent for St. Louis Shot.

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[successor to E. EATON & CO.]

SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES; Also, a large assortment of Target and other Rifles, Shot Guns, and other apparatus for hunters' outfit for the Mines, at 54 Lake st.

300 Bags RIO and JAMAICA COFFEE, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & BANKEY, 15 South Water street.

300 Hf. Chests TEA, all qualities. PARSONS, PITKIN & BANKEY, 15 South Water street.

100 Hhds. N. O. SUGARS, Common to Choice, in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & BANKEY, 15 South Water street.

100 Pockets O. G. JAVA COFFEE. PARSONS, PITKIN & BANKEY, 15 South Water street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Senator Seward's Speech at Lawrence, Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 28.—Gov. Seward addressed a crowd of 5,000 or 6,000 people at Lawrence yesterday. He expressed gratification at the fulfillment of a long cherished desire and duty he owed the people of Kansas to visit them in their homes.

"I desire to speak to you here, where I have renewed the memories of the contest waged upon this soil, while I see around me the broken implements with which the contest was waged by the aggressors under the plea of Popular Sovereignty, which left the people perfectly free to do as they pleased, subject to the Constitution of the United States, which they were left perfectly free to interpret as they pleased, while the authorities at Washington had never been able to interpret it to their own satisfaction, or that of the American people.

"While Kansas is the youngest and least favored with political power, yet she is the most inflexible and most constant. The two richest States are New York and Massachusetts, and they are so merely because they are freest, wisest and most liberty-loving. The cause of all the interest I have felt in you has been merely this, that you occupy a pivotal position in the United States with regard to freedom and slavery. There is no contest, no difference on this subject along the line of the Northeastern States, for they are all for freedom; none on the line of the Southern States, for they are all for slavery; but there is an eternal strife for the establishment of freedom or slavery in all the rest of the United States, from the Missouri to the Pacific. If freedom was to triumph, there was no point where she could expect to meet the enemy except the place where she has met it here. If you had been false, slavery would have swept through the Territory of New Mexico and the whole country to the Pacific.

"California was imperfectly secured to freedom and with a compromise. You opened a new campaign here and crowned it with complete victory. Henceforth the battle is ended, henceforth the free laborer from every land on the earth can pursue this onward path to the Rocky Mountains.

"You not only occupy a pivotal position, but this great enterprise was attempted at a critical period. In 1854, all guarantees of freedom were abandoned, and Kansas, that had for forty years been free from the footsteps of slaves, was pronounced as much of a slave State as South Carolina. At this crisis the people of Kansas appeared on the stage, reviled, despised and hated, lifted the banner of liberty on high, and counteracted peaceably all efforts made to subdue them. In three years they not only secured freedom in Kansas, but in all the territory of the United States. No other 100,000 people have contributed so much for freedom as Kansas.

"Before this people, then, appearing for the first time, I bow myself, as I have never done before to another people, in profound reverence. I salute you with gratitude and affection."

Alluding to the drouth, he says there will be no famine in Kansas, because there is wealth and credit enough to carry her through. If these will not do, he advises an appeal to friends in the East.

Alluding to the "irrepressible conflict," he says the people of Kansas settled it there in favor of Freedom. In New Mexico they tried to settle it in favor of Slavery, and now had it impossible.

He then reviews the history of Slavery extension at length, and says the Territories must be reserved for the free labor of over-populated Europe. Missouri has lost this emigration.—Had she been wise, the population now in Kansas would have settled in her borders. She must look to Kansas for deliverance. She is made richer by millions by the settlement of Kansas by freemen.

He concludes as follows: "Henceforth, if my confidence in the stability of the American Union wavers, I shall come up here to learn that the Union is stronger than human ambition, because it is founded on the affection of the American people. If ever I shall waver in my devotion to liberty, I shall come up here to renew it under the inspiration of 100,000 freemen saved from slavery. Henceforth, these shall not be my sentiments alone, but the sentiments of all. Men will come up to Kansas as they go up to Jerusalem. This shall be the Sacred City."

Gov. Seward and party leave for the East to-morrow.

The Great Fair at St. Louis—The Prince of Wales Visits the Fair Grounds—Awards for the Best Horses.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—The Fair Grounds commenced filling at an early hour to-day, the people anxious to see the Prince of Wales, who accepted an invitation from Capt. Harper, President of the Agricultural Association, extended him in Canada, to visit the Fair. The party arrived on the grounds at noon, having driven through the principal streets in company with the Mayor and a few prominent citizens.

There was loud cheering when the Prince entered the arena, in acknowledgment of which he gracefully raised his hat. Passing around the arena, the royal party alighted in the centre and ascended the second story of the pagoda, the band playing "God Save the Queen," "Hail Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle." In half an hour the party descended to the grass plat under the pagoda and witnessed a display of cattle and a contest for the $600 prize, between eighteen splendid horses. Several prominent citizens of Missouri, including Hon. Edward Bates and Governor Stewart were presented.

At 1 o'clock the royal party lunched with the officers of the Agricultural Association, after which they returned to the middle of the arena, and contesting horses entered the ring. The awards were finally made as follows:

Best roadster stallion in harness, ($600) Silver Heels, owned by Gen. Livingston, Quincy, Ill. Second best, ($300) to Ethan Allen, Jr., owned by R. H. Smith of Livingston Co., Ill. Third best to Humboldt, owned by Kelly & Thomas, Nelson Co., Ky.

The amphitheatre was filled to overflowing, and every part of the grounds was covered by moving humanity. Not less than 100,000 people were within the enclosure.

At three o'clock the carriages entered the arena to convey the distinguished visitors from the grounds. After riding entirely around the arena, the Baron acknowledging the waving of handkerchiefs, &c., by raising his hat, the party proceeded outside the amphitheatre, and rode around the track. The Royal party was received everywhere with demonstrations of high respect, but nothing obtrusive or offensive.

The Belleverettts in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa. Sept. 28.—The Constitutional Union Executive Committee met to-day, under the call of the Chairman, Henry M. Fuller, for the purpose of completing the electoral ticket, and selecting a candidate for Governor. The following electoral Belleverett ticket was formed:

Electors at Large.—Jos. R. Ingersoll and Wm. M. Wright.

District Electors.—Peter Williamson, Ed. K. Price, Stacy B. Barkrof, A. J. Dugal, W. H. Slingluck, P. W. Woodward, Finsley Jetter, F. S. Bickler, D. H. Leech, Jno. Roberts, W. W. McGuigan, Lord Butler, Herman H. Eckman, Francis Tyler, Jno. A. Sterrett, Wm. M. Penrose, Jno. Mowry, Jas. A. Landis, jr. J. B. Fridley, Alfred Howard, Geo. Barker, Stephen Moyer, B. H. Henderson, J. K. Hartsurk, Isaac Webster.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is not expedient at this time for the Constitutional Union party to nominate a candidate for Governor.

Resolved, That Henry M. Fuller, Wm. Lyon, John Roberts and Wm. P. Seymour, are hereby appointed a committee on behalf of the friends of Bell and Everett in Pennsylvania, with authority to so modify and change the electoral ticket this day made, as shall best secure the harmonious section of all national men.

Resolved, That we recommend the holding of a Union State Mass Convention of all citizens of Pennsylvania opposed to the Republican organization at as early a day after the October election as practicable.

Later from California—Arrival of the Pony Express.

ST. JOSEPH, Sept. 27.—The Pony Express, with California dates to the 15th inst., arrived here last night. The news is meagre.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson addressed a large audience at San Francisco on the 14th, at an Anniversary Fire Department Celebration. The feature of the speech was a strong appeal to the Union sentiment.

The Breckinridge State Convention recently assembled at Sacramento, after nominating an electoral ticket, endorsed Buchanan's Administration, favored the Overland Mail and the Pacific Railroad, and recommended the people to vote in favor of calling a Convention to revise the State Constitution.

Dr. W. H. Stone has been tried before Judge Hardy for killing a member of the last Legislature, and was acquitted.

Accounts from the New Coso silver mine district are encouraging. Two tons of the ore are on the way to San Francisco for testing.

The Washoe mining accounts continue favorable. The receipts of ore at San Francisco continue large.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The President now gives more than usual attention to our foreign affairs. A room for his especial use has just been prepared at the State Department.

About fifty clerks thus far have been appointed in the Census Bureau. Among them to-day are Wm. J. Delano, well known in connection with the Southern press.

The Post Office Department has determined to discontinue the present mail service from St. Joseph to Denver, and send the mails around by Council Bluffs, Iowa.

A grand pyrotechnic display, and a visit to Mount Vernon, are in the programme for the entertainment of the Prince of Wales.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were $1,045,000, of which about $900,000 were for customs.

A private letter from China says Minister Ward has written to Washington for six months absence, owing to the bad condition of his health.

The Indiana Douglas Demonstration.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 28.—The Douglas State Mass Meeting to-day, is the largest assembly of the Democracy in this State since 1856.

Douglas received the demonstration from an open carriage drawn by four white horses. The desire to see Mr. Douglas was manifested by men of all parties and was even greater than the desire to hear him speak. His speech was of the same tenor that has characterized all of his speeches during the present campaign.

He spoke about an hour and a quarter. He refused to answer the question propounded by the Indiana *Journal*, saying that they should submit the same to their own candidate, Lincoln, for an answer, before offering such to him for an answer. He alluded to Breckinridge in severe terms, charging him and his party with abandoning the principles of the Democracy and forsaking the same plank in the Cincinnati platform upon which he and Breckinridge stood shoulder to shoulder in 1856.

Ohio State Fair.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 28.—The total receipts of the State Fair for the four days foot up $11,475. The Fair, notwithstanding the decision of the Board to continue it until Saturday evening, is virtually closed. The weather turned out more favorable than was expected, and the exhibition is kept open through to-morrow, however, there will be some sports of the ring and other diversions for the benefit of the grounds.

Additional News by the Persia.

CRITICAL STATE OF AFFAIRS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Sept. 15—P. M.—The strength of Lamoriciere's corps is believed to have been understated, and it is now said to be very little, if at all, short of 30,000 men.

The London *Times* regards the withdrawal of the French Minister from Turin, as a mark of the Emperor's displeasure, extremely menacing to Italy, and implores Garibaldi not to rush upon Austria unsupported by France. If the contest is allowed to last long there is danger of the Catholic powers being drawn into it, with the certain result of the extinguishment of the new born liberty and independence of Italy.

The London *Chronicle* says that the withdrawal of the French Minister from Turin is compatible with an absolute identity of the policy between France and Sardinia. The Emperor strengthens the pledge he has given to the Pope; and, so to speak, retires within that portion of the Roman territory which he originally declared to be sufficient to maintain the integrity of the Pontiff.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

TURIN, Sept. 15—Evening.—The Italian journals express regret on account of the recall of the French Ambassador from Turin.

The *Doretto* says they must rally round the King in order to assist him in overcoming the present difficulties.

The other Turin journals publish articles of a similar nature. The *Opinione* says: Italy does not desire the responsibility of France, for her acts should be her shield. Great liberty of action is necessary for our government. Those States who are in friendly relations need not on that account be responsible one for another. The policy followed by Sardinia is imposed upon our government by the state of things in the peninsula.

It is said that the King is leaving Naples ordered the bombardment of the town and the burning of the royal castle. It is even asserted that the original of the order has been found. A report is also current that the King will quit Gaeta with his army of 30,000 men, and join General Lamoriciere.

The whole army of Garibaldi will arrive at Naples in four days, and with the insurrectionary bands, the total force will be raised to 80,000 men. The revolution is everywhere triumphant. It is said that the Dictator is about to march to Umbria. The Bixio and Medici brigades have just arrived in the port. Baron Bremer has not protested against the disembarkation of Sardinian troops.

PARIS, Sept. 15, 1860.—The *Constitutionnel* publishes an extract from its chief editor, explaining the policy followed by the Emperor in Italy. It says the conduct of the French government in recalling its Ambassadors from Turin is to express the dissatisfaction at the course which has been taken by Sardinia, but such a disapproval is far from a rupture. The interests of France and Sardinia always remain the insurmountable rampart of the Italian peninsula. The legitimate enlargement of her territory she owes to our common victories. The treaties cannot, in any way, be compromised.

The following is the order of the day issued by the Sardinian General Cialdini on taking the field against the Pope:

SOLDIERS OF THE FOURTH CORPS.—I am bringing you against a band of foreign adventurers, whom the thirst of blood and desire of pillage have brought into our country. Attack and disperse them without mercy. Let your hand smite them with the anger of a people who wishes its nationality and independence. Soldiers, Perugia calls aloud for vengeance, and though late she will have it.

According to the London *Herald's* correspondence the whole of the French Legation at Turin has not been withdrawn, and the impression is, that the Emperor Napoleon secretly connives at the movements of Victor Emanuel.

A Turin letter says that sooner or later the struggle will come. The question of Venetia will arouse the passions as soon as the other questions are settled.

WAR MOVEMENTS OF AUSTRIA.

A grand dinner was given by the Emperor at Schoenbrunn, on the 11th, in honor of the birthday of the Emperor of Russia, in return for a similar courtesy on the part of the latter sovereign. The toast in honor of the Czar was received in the most cordial manner by all the members of the Austrian Imperial family.

Preparations were being made at Vienna for the eventuality of a new war in Italy. Additional troops were constantly being sent to Austrian Italy.

It was rumored that Austria had notified France of her intention to concentrate 50,000 men in Mantua and the line of the Po, as a corps of observation, but with no intention of intervening between Sardinia and Rome.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Washington says the Postmaster-General is meditating a re-arrangement of the California Overland Mail service via Salt Lake, which it is understood will stop the Pony Express at an early day.

The steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool via Queenstown, has arrived. Her news is anticipated.

Movements of the Baron.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28th.—The Prince of Wales inaugurated the Western Academy of Art yesterday P. M. and was serenaded by the entire Fire Department in the evening. The party left this morning by a special train for Cincinnati. They expressed themselves highly pleased with the view of the Mississippi River and visit to St. Louis.

Walker Shot, Sure.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—Ten shots were fired at Walker, amid the cheers of the soldiers. He was decently buried by the foreigners at Truxillo. The natives did not take part in the execution. Col. Rudler was sentenced to four years imprisonment.

Attempt to Rob the Elgin Post Office.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 28.—The Post Office at this place was opened with false keys last night and attempts were made to blow open the safe with powder, which failed. The thieves were frightened away by a night mail carrier. Nothing of any value was taken.

Marine Disasters.

OSWEGO, Sept. 28.—The Canadian schooner Caledonia, with lumber from Toronto for this port, went ashore this morning below the Fort and will be a total wreck. Crew saved.

Other vessels are reported ashore down the Lake.

Fire at Amboy.

AMBOY, Ill., Sept. 28.—The Orient House, a large three story building here, was burned to-night. A portion of a brick wall fell, crushing a grocery store adjoining the hotel; owned by parties East; said to be insured for $8,000.

Serious Accident in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 28.—The roof of the Republican Wigwam in the First Ward in this city fell this morning, severely injuring several men, two of whom are not expected to live.

The Moving Orator.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 27.—Senator Douglas arrived here at 8 o'clock to-night by a special train from Cincinnati. He will speak to-morrow at the State Democratic Mass Meeting.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The shipment of specie to Europe to-morrow will reach nearly $600,000 to $700,000.

She prize slave brig W. R. Kibbee was sold to-day for $1,400.

ACTIVITY IN THE SLAVE TRADE.

Capture of Two More Slavers—Nearly Fifteen Hundred Negroes Found on Board.

From the New York Herald, 27th.

A despatch has been received from Norfolk, bearing date September 26th, stating that a brig, name unknown, but supposed to be the brig Storm King, had arrived at that port, in charge of Lieut. A. K. Hughes, U. S. N., thirty-one days from Monrovia. She was captured by the steamer San Jacinto, on the 8th of August, about two hundred miles off the Congo river. She had six hundred and nineteen negroes on board, who were all landed at Monrovia.

The same despatch states that the prize ship Erie was captured by the United States steamer Mohican, on the 8th of August, and had arrived at Monrovia with over 800 negroes on board. She was in charge of Lieut. Donegan, United States Navy.

The following are the facts connected with these vessels, as far as can be gleaned from our marine lists and shipping register:

The Erie is a ship of 476 tons, was built in Warren, R. I., in 1849, and is supposed to be owned in New York. She cleared from Havana some time during the month of April last for the River Congo. At the time she was commanded by Captain Knudson.

The Storm King, provided that is the name of the other captured vessel, is the brig that our readers will recollect caused such a sensation here in the early part of last May, in consequence of escaping from the charge of two of our Deputy Marshals, or, as was alleged at the time, bribing the Marshals to report that they could not find her. The Marshals went in search of a proper person to sign the document to enable them to seize or detain the vessel. Not finding the party they were in search of, they procured the steamtug Relief, and proceeded down the bay, when they found the Storm King at the Narrows, going to sea. The Marshals boarded the brig, and a slight altercation took place between the captain of the brig and the United States officers. At last matters cooled down, and, very singularly the vessel was permitted to depart, and more singular still the Marshals returned and reported at headquarters to Mr. Dwight, the Assistant United States District Attorney, that the supposed slaver could not be found.

The matter was judicially investigated as to why the vessel was permitted to proceed on her supposed unlawful voyage. Previous to the investigation sufficient evidence was elicited from private sources to impress the then acting United States Marshal with the necessity of dismissing the two offending individuals, and they were informed that their services were no longer required as Assistant United States Marshals.

On the day of the legal investigation, which took place on the 5th of May, Mr. Dwight made an affidavit to the effect that he had sent Rynders and Mann to capture the Storm King, and that they reported to him that she was not to be found.

E. H. Brooks, captain of the steamtug Relief, swore that he had proceeded down the bay after the Storm King, having on board with him Marshals Rynders and Mann; that having overtaken the Storm King, the Marshals boarded her, and, after remaining on board a short time, they returned to the Relief, telling the captain that they had made a mistake, and requesting him not to say anything about the affair.

Other evidence was taken tending to implicate them, and the action of the Acting Marshal in discharging the two men, was endorsed.

The Storm King cleared May 5 from this city for Rio Zaramenta [illegible] commanded by Capt. Lockhart. She is a vessel of 230 tons, was built in Talbot County, Maryland, in 1853, and is supposed to be owned in Greenport, Long Island. She was thoroughly overhauled and refitted in April, 1860.

EXCITEMENT AT HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.—The city of Holly Springs, was the scene of great excitement on Saturday night, the 15th inst. This was created by a report that the negroes intended rising on that night. A vigilant patrol was on watch, and, if such a thing was contemplated, it was thwarted by the vigilance of the citizens.

Parson Brownlow and Wm. L. Yancey on Disunion.

Parson Brownlow relates in the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig* of the 20d inst., a rencontre between himself and Wm. L. Yancey, on the subject of Disunion. Mr. Yancey, in his Knoxville speech, having avoided saying what he would do in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election, the following note was written and sent up to the stand:

COL. YANCEY:—If Lincoln should be elected would you consider that a sufficient cause for dissolving the Union, or would you be for resisting his inauguration?

Respectfully,

W. G. BROWNLOW. WM. RODGERS.

SAML. R. RODGERS. O. P. TEMPLE.

J. T. FLEMING.

"This note (says the *Whig*) was handed to John H. Crozier and Dr. Ramsey, the Trustees of the celebrated Bank of East Tennessee, who indignantly refused to hand it to Yancey, and returned it to Manley, whereupon the latter, in front of the stand, propounded the question. These dignified brothers-in-law and experienced financiers called for the note, and turned it over to Yancey. Mr. Yancey then called out for the gentlemen, by name, who had signed the note, he held in his hand—told them to come upon the stand, and he would answer their questions. We all mounted the stand. He asked us if we were all for Bell? We promptly replied we were. 'Then,' said he, with a flourish of trumpets and pointing to the floor of the stand, 'you are now on a better platform than you were ever on in your lives,' and thereupon the Breckinridge Democracy shouted aloud! Turning to us (Parson Brownlow,) standing, as we did all the time, just at his left hand, he inquired, 'Are you willing to stand where Mr. Bell does, and will you indorse what he says in reply to the question you propound to me?' We replied 'Yes, I endorse all Bell has said, and I go further than he has gone. I am one of a numerous party at the South, who will, if even Lincoln shall be elected under the forms of our Constitution, and by the authority of law, without committing any other offense than being elected, force the vile Disunionists and Secessionists of the South to PASS OVER OUR DEAD BODIES ON THEIR MARCH TO WASHINGTON TO BREAK UP THIS GOVERNMENT.'"

Ex-Postmaster Fowler.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Messrs. Law and Conover, sureties to the defaulting Postmaster, Isaac V. Fowler, to the amount of $75,000, yesterday succeeded in getting a commission from the United States Court to go to Cuba and take the deposition of Mr. Fowler as to the state of his accounts with the Department at Washington at the time their bonds were given for him. It would not be surprising if Mr. Fowler should swear that, during the Pierce administration, he was a defaulter; that his friend, Mr. H. F. Clark, labored with Mr. Buchanan for his re-appointment, because he would otherwise have been a ruined man; and that it was well understood at Washington, when Mr. Buchanan did re-appoint him, that he was largely in arrears to the Government. We say we should not be surprised if such were to be the gist of the developments made by Mr. Fowler. It would also be interesting to know where the late Postmaster disposed of so much money, especially if, as some suppose, it was expended in behalf of the Administration. There is but little doubt that Mr. Fowler will make such developments as will absolve his bondsmen from all liabilities on his account.

WIDE AWAKES ATTENTION.—Wide Awake Hall, No. 39 Lake street, will be open for drill, &c., this evening. All who wish to turn out with the Wide Awakes on the 2d of October, are requested to be present. It is important for the members to be on hand.

J. J. RICHARDS, President.

GEO. I. WATERMAN, Secretary.

SOUTHERN WIDE AWAKE CLUB.—Turn out to-night at Uhlich's Hotel at 7 o'clock, promptly. There is business to be done in reference to Seward's reception which occurs Oct. 21. Every Wide Awake in the city will parade on that occasion. Turn out, every man of you. Per order, F. D. OWEN, Pres't.

ATTENTION, TENTH WARD WIDE AWAKES.—Division C of the West Side Wide Awakes, you are hereby notified to attend the adjourned meeting at Houcks' Saloon, on Blue Island Avenue, this (Saturday) evening, at ½ past 7 precisely, as business of importance will come before the meeting. Turn out, bring your friends, and let your password be Lincoln and Liberty. By order, JOSEPH WEBB, Chairman Committee.

CENTRAL WIDE AWAKE HEAD QUARTERS.—Every member is expected to meet with us this (Saturday) evening at 7 o'clock fully prepared for parade and serenade duty. It is hoped that each active member will introduce at least one good Wide-Awake recruit, in order that this, our second parade, shall be with full ranks.

By order of W. HUTCHINGS, Capt.

ATTENTION WEST SIDE WIDE AWAKES!—I will meet all new members, and all others who may wish to join in the reception of the Hon. Wm. Wm. H. Seward, on Saturday evening, at 7 P. M., at West Market Hall, for drill and such other matters as may seem necessary. Republicans of West Chicago, will you be there? Uniforms can be had at the hall, from Moses Gray, the Chairman of Uniform Committee. Do not forget the time and place, and all be there. This is the last opportunity for drill.

SAM'L B. RAYMOND, Comd't.

The Discussion.

The discussion between T. Benton Taylor and D. D. Driscoll, Esqrs., announced for Thursday evening, came off agreeably to call. Taylor (Democrat) exhibited more of the gentleman and less of the border mania than is usually in style with the "Great Unwashed." Driscoll acted well the part assigned him, and held his opponent fully at bay, bringing him to the shade at last with the cry of "quarter" when caught by the "hip-lock" of genuine principle!

A discussion takes place one week from Monday evening next, between C. B. Waite, Esq., and Dr. N. S. Davis, at the Amphitheatre. Let it be remembered.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

Church of the Ascension—Protestant Episcopal—on Oak street, near the corner of Wells, N.D., is open for Divine service every Sunday at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock, P. M. Rev. Wm. Fulton, Pastor.

—The First English Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Monroe street, between Clark and Wells. Divine service every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Rev. G. A. Bowers, Pastor.

—Rev. C. M. Bigger will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., in the United Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, West Division.

Warren Chase lectures in Kingsbury Hall to-morrow at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject, morning—"Character and Progress of Spiritualism." Evening—"Harmonial Philosophy;" text, materially. Morning free; evening ten cents.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Ansgarius, Rev. E. D. Tuttle, is open for divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., corner Indiana and Franklin street.

—Services in Trinity Church, corner Chicago avenue and Dearborn street, Sunday morning, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. Mr. Mulford of Detroit, will preach.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

Of All Quarries, and

C. W. Brown's Patent Portable Flouring and Grist Mills,

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DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators,

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Bran Dusters, Packs, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

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MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AC.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N.Y.,

would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible price table]

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

Judson's Patent Governor Valve.

For Flour Mill we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual sizes of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and information obtained. Competent men will be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago.

Post Office address Box 274.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water. This Water is gaining great celebrity, and the demand for it is increasing rapidly. Its beneficial character is attested by thousands, and it is pronounced by distinguished physicians to be superior to any other medicinal Spring Water known in use. The almost miraculous cures which it has performed lead us to believe that it is destined to become extensively used in the treatment of very many diseases which ordinary remedies fail to cure. Its curative properties are established beyond question, and we feel assured that it must, to a great extent, supersede many of the artificial compounds of the day. We recommend those of our readers who may be suffering from general debility, or from any of the diseases for which the Water is prescribed, to give it a trial. See advertisement in another column.

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE.

No. 138 Lake Street.

WORSTEDS—1200 pounds of every shade and color of Split, Single and Double Zephyr, Shetland, Tapestry and the new Collection Color, at Wholesale and Retail.

QUAKER YARN.—50 pounds of this superior Yarn, like white, black, watter, scarlet, crimson, brown, drab, &c.

BASKETS—A large stock of German and French Traveling, Reticule, Work, Lunch and Toy Baskets, Cradles and Cabs, Cloth Clothes, Work Stands, &c.

BIRD CAGES.—200 dozen of a superior manufacture. Also, Perfumed Imported Cages.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS of our direct importation [illegible]

YANKEE NOTIONS.—A general assortment of everything in this line.

Merchants and Wholesale Dealers throughout the West, will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as our goods were purchased for cash, and we will sell lower than the lowest. [illegible]

138 LAKE STREET.

HANDBILLS, NOTICES, &c. done by the thousand at PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

Miscellaneous.

TO THE FALL TRADE OF

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NO. 70 STATE STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM RANDOLPH STREET,

R. R. LANDON, Agent.

Country merchants will please take notice and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

INFECTINE OR FEVER AND AGUE CHARM—A sure, safe and reliable external remedy.

PHILADELPHIA SOAP—Oriental Detersive, Erasive, Polish, &c.

JAPANESE BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE—In any quantity.

OLD DR. HEATH'S JAPANESE MEDICINES—Book descriptive of the same mailed upon the receipt of 25 cents.

GREELEY'S BOURBON BITTERS—Which are rapidly taking the lead of all others and cannot be surpassed as an invigorating tonic and family medicine.

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN—Genuine.

SHAVER'S PATENT ERASER AND PENCIL SHARPENER.

OLD DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

BOSTON INDEXICAL SOAPS—Honey, Gold Dollar, Pompeian, Hotel Toilet, Silver, &c.

IVORY GOODS FOR STATIONERY DEALERS—Pen Holders, Pencils, Paper Folders, &c.

SUPERIOR INK & BLACKING—Stove Polish, &c.

SHALER'S CARPET SWEEPER.

PATENT FOOT SCRAPER WITH BRUSH.

PATENT GUM MASTIC—For chewing.

DR. JACOB'S BITTERS—Which stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels, cleanse the stomach and purify the blood.

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EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE

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This Company having extensive Freighting facilities are prepared to forward all freight offered without delay. No change of cars between Bellaire (on Ohio River) and Baltimore or Philadelphia, and but one transfer to and from New York or Boston.

RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Deliver Freight to the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., or M. S. & N. I. R. R.

Order shipments via B. & O. R. R., and procure through receipts from M. C. HALL, Agent.

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DR. E. S. PAYNE,

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Sewing Machine Agents Wanted

In every county throughout the States, to sell E. S. Payne's METROPOLITAN LOCK-STITCH, ELASTIC, FAST GROVER & BAKER'S STITCH and FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, the same Machine Lewis Cornell has acted as General Agent for the last few weeks.

These machines are adapted to all varieties of work, give perfect satisfaction, and are warranted equal to any other machine in the market at a lower price. Liberal per-centage allowed, and great inducements to enterprising and efficient Agents. We also have Blake & Johnston's Improved Patent Adjustable Hemmer.

Address, or call in person, upon DR. E. S. PAYNE, P. O. Box 3303, Chicago, Ill.

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Taggart & Farr's Patent.

EDWIN RICHARDS,

Of the late firm of Cornell & Company, will continue the sale of the above Sewing Machines at the old stand of C. & Co., No. 132 LAKE STREET, [illegible] Floor. Agents wanted in every city and satisfaction warranted.

Address EDWIN RICHARDS, P.O. Box 3303, Chicago.

L. CORNELL & CO., Proprietors in the Northern and Western States, of the celebrated

CORNELL & CO'S

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Agents wanted in every town—great inducements offered. Office and salesroom at

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Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

L. CORNELL. W. C. HAYES.

$28, $28, $35, $35, $40, $40.

SEWING MACHINES!

FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING.

5,500 already in use.

Double Thread, Grover & Baker Stitch, and WARRANTED equal to the very best at any price.

They have wrought their own GREAT SUCCESS, and are the only machines, in every respect, equal to the high priced and well-known machines, and [illegible] and it will every machine prove it. Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Quilting, Cording and Embroidery. [illegible] All kinds of Sewing, from the finest Swiss Muslin to Heaviest Beaver and Cowhide. No machine [illegible] FIRST PREMIUM [illegible]

We want reliable Men and Women as Agents in every town in the North and West, to whom we offer very liberal inducements. [illegible]

Samples of Sewing, Descriptive Circular and Cuts sent on receipt of red stamp. Address

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Call at 133 Lake street. Box 3303 Chicago Ill.

MILLAR'S NEW PATENT

Lock-Stitch family

SEWING MACHINES!

$35, $35, $35, $35, $35, $35.

The only one taking this stitch sold for less than $60. In form, general appearance, stitch, (alike on both sides) size, capacity, speed, stillness, ease of motion, and manner of forming the stitch, it is very much like and Warranted to do as much and as well as the celebrated

WHEELER & WILLSON $100 MACHINE.

We also have the

METROPOLITAN

Double Lock Stitch (or GROVER & BAKER stitch) $35 family Sewing Machine, [illegible] in the market. [illegible]

Agents wanted. Call at 133 Lake street, or address LEWIS CORNELL, Box 3303, Chicago, Ill.

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SHEFFIELD NURSERIES,

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EVERGREENS PLANTED AND WARRANTED.

I am receiving orders for the following Evergreens, to be planted during this season, and warranted to live:

20,000 AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE, 2 to 4 feet, fine [illegible]

[illegible]

2,000 WEYMOUTH OR WHITE PINE, 5 to 10 ft.

5,000 AMERICAN BALSAM, FIR, SPRUCE, FIR, AND NORWAY SPRUCE, 2 to 6 feet. [illegible]

All kinds of Deciduous Ornamental Trees and Shrubs [illegible]

MARTIN LEWIS, Sheffield Nursery, Chicago, Ill.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, Illinois, Fruit and Ornamental Trees—a large stock [illegible]

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FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS, OF SIDNEY KALISH, 20 South Clark St., between Monroe and Adam Sts., Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—The undersigned has recently made arrangements by which he is ready to negotiate the sale of property in this city through his Agency. [illegible]

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.—The undersigned make liberal Cash Advances on Consignments for New York—with the option to shippers [illegible]

WORDS AND MUSIC OF ONE HUNDRED COMIC SONGS, 25 cents. ONE HUNDRED SONGS OF SCOTLAND, 25 cents. ONE HUNDRED SONGS OF IRELAND, 25 cents. Copies by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington st., Boston.

GROCERIES.—50 Bbls. N. Y. [illegible] WM. LITTLE & CO.

TOBACCO.—100 hf. bbls. Chewing Tobacco, [illegible] WM. LITTLE & CO.

350 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUPS, IN store and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2000 MATTS CASSIA. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

400 Bags RIO COFFE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Pockets O. G. JAVA COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

50 Bags ALSPICE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

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A. WARREN & CO.,

GENERAL FREIGHTERS TO THE MINES—DEALERS, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all ports in the mines and can give parties the best facilities for getting out freight with despatch and at fair rates. All goods shipped to our care destined for the mines, will be promptly forwarded. [illegible]

A. WARREN & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

And Western Express Co.

1860.

To Shippers of Freight to and from the West:

Increased and best facilities ever presented for the accommodation of Merchants, Shippers, Travelers and Emigrants.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

Having largely increased their Lake facilities, will be as heretofore, on the arrival of Canal Goods, to run during the ensuing season between

Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee & Racine!

Touching at intermediate ports on the Upper Lakes, the following First-Class SCREW STEAMERS:

MOHAWK,	DACOTAH,
FREE STATE,	GALENA,
TONAWANDA,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	CUYAHOGA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO,
NEPTUNE,	WENONA,
MISSOURI,	MT. VERNON,

Leaving the docks at Erie Basin and foot of Michigan street, Buffalo, EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M. And between BUFFALO and DETROIT, via North Shore direct, the

CONCORD,	DUNKIRK,
OMAR PASHA,	SAGINAW,

Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO, SANDUSKY and TOLEDO, the

ARAXES,	EQUATOR,
EUPHRATES,	ECLIPSE,
ORONOTES,	EQUINOX,

Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO, ERIE and CLEVELAND, the

MARY STEWART, ILLINOIS,

Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO and GREEN BAY, the

COMET, ROCKET,

Leaving the Dock foot of Cincinnati street, at 7 o'clock P. M. Which, running in connection with the unequalled Canal facilities of this Company, comprising

150 Boats of the Largest Class,

(Eight of which will leave Buffalo and New York daily,) and with the NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, and WESTERN, SPAULDING'S, and PEOPLE'S LINE EXPRESSES over said road, enables them to offer Merchants and Shippers these evidently superior facilities for the transportation of their freight to and from the East and West with reliability and despatch.

The Western Express,

(Owned and operated by this Company,) will be run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connect with the various Railroads and above Lines of Propellers, forwards Freight as may require a more speedy transit than by Canal.

The Cabin and Steerage accommodations of these Steamers have been fitted up expressly with a view to the comfort and safety of passengers.

For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to the Agents or Consignees, or at the Offices of the Western Transportation Company.

[illegible agents' list]

J. W. TUTTLE, Agent,

FOOT OF STATE ST., CHICAGO.

RICHMOND & CO.,

Agents for the

New York Central R. R., Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R., Troy & Erie and Troy and Western Lines on the Erie Canal,

and (running in connection with the above) the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line on the Lakes, consisting of

FOURTEEN FIRST CLASS PROPELLERS.

Will contract freight at the lowest rates to and from all the principal points East, via steam on the Lakes and Rail or Canal between Buffalo and Albany.

Also, freight contracted to and from

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA

At Lower Rates than by any other route.

Office No. 1 Clark, cor. South Water-St.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

—TO—

DETROIT, BUFFALO, SUSPENSION BRIDGE,

Niagara Falls, Albany,

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND,

AND ALL

NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND CANADIAN TOWNS.

☞ For Tickets apply at the Railroad Company's Office, opposite Tremont House, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

Freight taken at Lowest Rates

To and from the East.

A. WALLINGFORD, Agent.

Banking and Exchange.

OLD BLACK STAR LINE OF Liverpool and N. York Packet Ships.

Sailing on the 6th and 24th of each month. NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL AND CORK STEAMSHIPS, sailing from New York every Saturday, and from Liverpool (calling at Cork) every Wednesday.

DRAFTS ON LIVERPOOL AND IRELAND.

Parties visiting the Old Country, or wishing to send for their friends, can purchase tickets at reduced through rates. Drafts on Royal Bank of Ireland, and Liverpool, to any amounts. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 25 Dearborn street.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,

BANKERS,

CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS.

44 & 46 LASALLE STREET.

Banking Department.

Deposits received on Current Account from parties in city and country, and all the usual facilities granted to regular depositors and correspondents. Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special agreements have been made to that effect.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of not less than one dollar, received and Certificates of Deposits issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description after the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All such deposits, payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections also made in all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Eastern States, and on any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to collect, with our customary promptitude [illegible] Acceptances, &c., in New York.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

We buy and sell on Commission, Stocks of Chicago, or through our Agents, of New York City, [illegible] Railway, &c. Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York enable us to insure prompt and judicious attention to any orders entrusted to our care.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Our business connections with Europe are DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, [illegible]

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN. JULIUS GELPCKE.

FRANCIS J. HOFFMANN,

Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Coburg and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for the governments of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WURTEMBURG, OLDENBURG, &c.

MARSHALL & DRURY, EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, [illegible]

DEWITT C. MARSHALL. [illegible] DRURY.

☞ Collections made and remitted at current rates. References—Park Bank, New York; Bank of Poughkeepsie, Poughkeepsie; Marine Bank, Chicago; [illegible]

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE

Corner of Lake and Clark streets.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S.

E. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN [illegible]

MARSHALL COUNTY BANK,

LACON, ILLINOIS.

C. D. CHASE, Cashier..........W. F. PARKER, Pres't

Collections made in Marshall and adjoining counties and proceeds remitted promptly on day of payment.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO.,

Having returned to their old stand,

CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS,

Will continue their business as

Bankers and Exchange Dealers.

[illegible]

BANK OF FOND DU LAC,

FOND DU LAC, Wisconsin.

S. E. LEFFERTS, Cashier..........A. G. RUGGLES, Pres't.

Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange.

MARINE BANK,

CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO

Capital $500,000.

E. F. CARVER, Cashier and Manager.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.

☞ Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank of

WEARE, CARPENTER & CO.,

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

[illegible]

HOT CORN WILL NOT PAY, [illegible]

CIRCULARS neatly got up at the PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark st.

Commission Merchants.

Blatherwick, Worthington & Co.,

General Commission Merchants,

270 North Jefferson street. P. O. Box 3751, Chicago.

Orders from the country for the purchase of Merchandise of every description promptly attended to.

LELAND & MIXER, Packers

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Opposite Michigan Central Freight Depot, foot of South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Would invite attention to their new Packing House and Store, and from the opening of the Packing Season will be prepared to pack full weight MESS BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c., and their PREMIUM SUGAR CURED HAMS. Orders for Packing are solicited.

W. LELAND. C. H. S. MIXER.

HILLIARD, MITCHELL & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 143 South Water Street,

(Hilliard's Block, Chicago.)

L. P. HILLIARD | W. W. MITCHELL | S. M. [illegible]

EDWARD SACKET,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 130 South Water street, between Clark and Dearborn, Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill.

Refers to Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Chicago; Smith, Pelton & Co., Chicago; Parsons, Cashier, New York; A. Whitney & Sons, Philadelphia; J. Folger & Co., New Orleans.

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE,

On Market street, between Lake and Randolph, Chicago.

Liberal advances made on Consignments.

SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale and purchase of

Flour, Grain, Grass Seeds, Provisions, Hides, Etc.

Office 186 South Water street, Pomeroy's Buildings.

JAS. D. BAILIE. T. H. SEYMOUR.

Post Office Drawer 6288, Chicago.

Liberal advances made on Consignments.

References—Merchants, Savings, Loan & Trust Co.; Wm. Mason, Geo. Fry, Agt. C. & Q. R. R.; W. N. Seymour, late of Seymour & Co., J. D. BAILIE, late of firm of Jno. Gilbert & Co.

PITKIN & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

119 SOUTH WATER ST.,

JAMES L. GAYLE. ALFRED H. PITKIN. CHICAGO.

E. B. STEVENS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally. Business strictly commission. Advances made on Consignments.

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Wholesale Dealers in

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ALLEN HOWES,

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Beef and Pork Packers,

AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

Office, No. 13 River Street,

PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO.

Dealers in Beef, Pork, Hams, Shoulders, Lard, Tallow, &c.

☞ Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs.

Refers to Bankers and Business Men generally of Quincy, Ill., St. Louis, and Chicago Banks; J. A. Young, Montreal; and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago.

SAM'L HOLMES. [illegible]

MURRY NELSON,

Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant, No. 14 South Water street, [illegible]

Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store; giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.

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Commission Merchants, No. 212 South Water street, [illegible] sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Hides, [illegible] Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago, Ills.; Mechanics & Co., Cincinnati.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. [illegible]

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Room 3, under new Board of Trade Rooms, South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Orders filled with care and dispatch. Liberal Advances made on Consignments for sale in Chicago, Buffalo, or Oswego.

J. B. THOMPSON & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of

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CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

212 South Water street,

Give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and other produce, on commission. Liberal advances on [illegible]

GRIFFIN BROS, 1860.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago.

☞ ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

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GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

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CHICAGO.

Dealers in every description of Country Produce,

ON COMMISSION, EXCLUSIVELY.

[illegible]

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 182½ South Water Street, Chicago.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.

Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. [illegible]

WRIGHT & WHITNEY,

Commission Merchants. Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., and to the forwarding of Produce [illegible]

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

[illegible]

J. H. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

CULVER & COMPANY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

211 South Water street.

B. F. CULVER. C. E. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds and other Produce, on Commission. No. 164 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago.

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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☞ Liberal Advances made on Consignments. [illegible]

Tucker, Randolph & Carter,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 Locust's Building,

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WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN,

EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

184 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.

[illegible]

WEBSTER & BAXTER,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of produce on commission.

GEO. WEBSTER. [illegible] BAXTER.

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 3 New Board of Trade Rooms, Chicago, Ill.

Give exclusive attention to the legitimate business of COMMISSION MERCHANTS; buying and selling for other parties ONLY.

Will make liberal advances on property in store or in Shipment East.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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WATSON V. COE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of

PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK,

No. 216½ South Water street, Chicago.

ALLEN VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. [illegible]

PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

[illegible]